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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Japan Is Reported to Yield

Roosevelt Invites Governors

Moscow Buys Up Exiles' Goods

St. Lawrence Seaway Row Ends

Canada Tackles Truck Puzzle

U. S. Senate Ousts Its Critic

BEFORE the prospect of emphatic action against it by the League, Japan appears to yield. The long insistence of no concessions ends and the Tokyo threat of withdrawing into proud isolation in Asia is admitted in effect to have been a diplomatic pose. Tokyo is understood to have instructed Delegate Matsuoka at Geneva to accept the Lytton Report as the basis of consideration, and instead of insisting that conciliation shall be only to bring China and Japan together, consents that it shall cover the issues in dispute. If this information is accurate, the nations, far from gloating over Japan, will be grateful that it has backed down. Each step may be yielded grudgingly—But the great machinery of the League, in motion at last, seems about to score a victory.

¶ President-Elect Roosevelt invites the Governors of all the states to meet him at the White House on March 6. They are asked to discuss with him conflicting federal and state taxation, federal aid for unemployment relief, foreclosure of farm mortgages, land reclamation and flood prevention, and reorganization of local governments to bring down taxes. It is known to be a Roosevelt theory that the times demand closer coöperation—A genuine pull together for economy and recovery can win a grateful people in a day.

¶ Moscow, for the first time, has an abundance of second-hand furniture and household effects for sale. The sellers are about 800,000 residents, "undesirables," who are compelled to leave the city for lack of proper passports because they constitute "useless mouths." Government resale shops are buying from the desperate families who are expelled and who seek to salvage something from their goods. The prices are forced lower and lower—Whom the Soviet does not love it treats with scant mercy.

¶ The St. Lawrence waterway project takes a substantial step forward. The vigorous dispute between the New York Power Authority and the agents of the Federal Government is amicably settled by assessing New York's share of the cost at $89,000,000. This settlement has been insisted upon by President-Elect Roosevelt as a prerequisite to congressional consideration of the treaty. The big obstacle is removed—The American end of the big two-nation project should glide along.

¶ India sees many villages in the state of Alwar rise in armed insurrection. This disturbance in the East Rajputana is like that which occurred in Kashmir in 1931-32, when great masses of Moslems rose against their Hindu overlord. The same complaint is made against unfair treatment in connection with revenues. As in the Kashmir incident, the Indian Government has sent troops to the scene—India, huge and unwieldy, finds religious differences basing so many of its troubles.

¶ Canada plans to attack the highway traffic problem through a new coöperation between federal and provincial governments. Senator J. H. King points out that registered motor vehicles have increased from 585,000 to 1,206,000 in 10 years. The Federal Government has supplied money for the interprovincial highways, but has left to the provinces regulation of the traffic which now so seriously threatens the railroads. The Senate will go deeply into the matter—Canada, like other countries, sees need for adjustment between traffic and train.

¶ An International Chamber of Commerce committee finds that the first step in any world recovery program must be settlement of war debts. Sitting on the committee are eminent German, French, Belgian, Italian, Dutch, British and American industrialists, bankers and economists. With public debts out of the way, the committee wants new machinery for the treatment of private obligations, for promoting understandings between creditor and debtor, and for preventing defaulting—The feeling grows that when the world is out of debt the world may be nearly out of trouble.

¶ The U. S. Senate removes David S. Barry, sergeant-at-arms, by vote of 53 to 17, for writing a questionable article in the New Outlook. Mr. Barry intimated that a few men in Congress sold their votes and that there are many demagogues in both houses. With grave doubt existing as to whether they can handle pressing appropriation legislation before adjournment, the Senators give two afternoons to wordy and bitter debate. Perhaps the Senate eases its hurt pride—But the same time given energetically to legislation would have helped its fair name more with the country.

Policeman Hands Self To Court and Is Fined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Reading, Eng.

A READING police-constable summoned himself before the local magistrates for allowing his chimney to catch fire.

He was fined 4s. He was complimented by the chairman of the bench, who admired the conscientiousness of a policeman who reported his own deficiency.

Peasants Rise Against Ruler In Indian State

Disturbances of Agrarian Origin Unite Moslem and Hindu Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—Inhabitants of many villages in the State of Alwar are in armed insurrection against the authorities. The agitation is agrarian, and is said to be supported by both Hindus and Moslems.

The situation in the State, which is a hilly tract of land in the East Rajputana, parallels that which existed in Kashmir in 1931-32, when Moslem peasants rose in revolt against their Hindu overlord. In the Kashmir rising, the Moslem inhabitants claimed to be inequitably treated in connection with revenues, and similar claims are being made in Alwar State.

In this connection the rebellion differs from an uprising which took place in the State on May 29, 1932, when serious Hindu-Moslem riots broke out. Organizations of the Moslem community made representations to the effect that their coreligionists were subjected to various inequalities under the Alwar Government, which is virtually an autocracy in the control of the Maharajah of Alwar.

Migrated to Delhi

Large numbers of the Moslem community migrated to British India, particularly to Delhi, where they formed pictorial jathas (bands) and made their focal point on the Jammi Masjid, the Moslem "cathedral" that dates to Mogul times.

In Alwar, as in Kashmir, rebellion has resulted in the military intervention of the Government of India, and troops have been dispatched from Delhi to Alwar State. In conflicts between the peasants and the Alwar State troops it appears that the peasants more than hold their own.

The situation is causing much apprehension, both to the authorities in Alwar and to the Government of India. Alwar State marches with British India and with other native states, and disturbances in any one of these areas invariably have repercussions in the others. Communal trouble arose in Jaipur, which is adjacent to Alwar, some little time ago, and when the Kashmir rebellion was at its height its activities were buttressed by bands of Moslems, who crossed the border from British India into the native state.

Communal Factor Present

The same possibility exists in connection with Alwar, and Moslems in Delhi already have shown a willingness to lend practical sympathy to their fellow-religionists in Alwar, whose ruler is a Hindu. Thus, although the disturbances may have an agrarian origin, they are liable to develop communal tendencies.

Meanwhile, satisfaction is felt at the action taken by the Government of India in placing troops at the disposal of the British officers who are now trying to put things to rights in the State. These troops are likely to be used mainly on the border between Alwar State and British India.

Considerable significance attaches to the uprising in political quarters here. The Maharajah of Alwar was one of the princes who took part in the first two Round Table Conferences in London, and it is thought that happenings in the State may have an influence on questions affecting federation.

De Valera Names His New Cabinet

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, Feb. 8 (AP)—Mr. Eamon de Valera, head of the Fianna Fail Party, was reëlected President of the Irish Free State Executive Council today by a vote of 82 to 54 as the new Dail Eireann convened for its first meeting.

Mr. Frank Fahy was reëlected Speaker of the House on the proposal of Mr. de Valera, who spoke in Gaelic. Mr. Sean Moylan of Cork County nominated Mr. de Valera for reëlection, expressing the hope that the next time he is reëlected it will be "as President of an Irish republic of 32 counties."

Mr. de Valera announced the following Cabinet:

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Eamon de Valera.

Vice-President and Minister for Local Government and Public Health, Sean T. O'Kelly.

Minister of Finance, Sean MacEntee.

Minister of Industry and Commerce, Sean Lemass.

Minister of Agriculture, D. R. Ryan.

Minister of Education, Thomas Derrig.

Minister of Defense, Frank Aiken.

Minister of Justice, P. J. Ruttledge.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Gerald Boland.

Minister of Lands and Fisheries, Joseph Connolly.

It is largely the same Cabinet he had before.

ROOSEVELT GETS NEW POWER FOR REORGANIZATION

Senate Opens Way for Him to Tighten Machinery of Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—President-Elect Roosevelt will have almost dictatorial powers in reorganizing federal departments and bureaus in the interest of economy, under an amendment added to the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill by the Senate.

Action by the Senate is interpreted as the most hopeful forecast for governmental reorganization in the long history of the controversy, which has been brought to a head by repeated efforts of Mr. Hoover to secure the new set-up. The Senate acted without roll-call.

It gave Mr. Roosevelt power to transfer in whole or part any executive agency or its functions, and to consolidate or abolish any executive agency except the major departments. Even these major departments are not wholly exempted, for the incoming President is given authority to skeletonize an executive department by taking executive functions or agencies away from it.

This blanket authority is greater than that given to President Hoover, but as in the former case, the Senate reserves to Congress one important prerogative. This is the power to veto all or part of the White House reorganization program within 60 days of its promulgation. Such power was retained by Congress in the case of Mr. Hoover's attempted reorganization, and with it his detailed reorganization proposals were reduced to futility.

In the new case, however, Congress does not keep to itself the last word. When the House recently vetoed Mr. Hoover's reorganization scheme, the veto was final. But under the new arrangement, Mr. Roosevelt is given a second chance to put his reforms into effect. He can veto the congressional veto. This unique arrangement permits him to veto the law by which Congress attempts to block his reorganization, which simply means that to override his veto a two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress will be required.

Earlier in the session the Senate declined to cut veterans' pay in a 10 per cent slash of all compensations over $1000, and also, by vote of 44 to 39, rejected the proposed additional 1½ per cent salary cut for federal employees, to be pyramided on top of the present 8½ per cent furlough.

Canada to Study Ways to Control Highway Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 8—With the hope that by coöperation between the federal and provincial governments some plan may be found whereby highway traffic may be regulated and developed without injury to the railway systems, Senator J. H. King moved a resolution yesterday in the upper chamber calling for a conference of representatives of all forms of transportation and of all governments.

The Senator pointed out that registered motor vehicles had increased from 585,000 in 1923 to 1,206,000 in 1931, and that this competition had seriously affected the revenue of the railways. He also emphasized the fact that there was no control over motor traffic similar to that exercised over the railways by the Railway Commission, and that while it was true that the control of motor traffic was in the hands of provincial authorities, yet the Federal Government had supplied money for the interprovincial highways and the trans-Canada highway, and therefore had an interest and a responsibility in the matter.

Mr. Arthur Meighen, Government leader in the Senate, said that the question was one of vital importance, especially in its relation to the railways, whose interests must be preserved. In the United States, he said, more passengers were carried by the highways than the railways. It was agreed that the resolution be amended to call first for a committee of the Senate to go further into it.

Senator James Murdock then moved a resolution restricting the retiring allowances and pensions of officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the Canadian National Railways to $5000 a year. The motion was lost on division.

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THINGS PRESENT

Now that technocracy seems to be on every tongue, and the machine is sometimes looked upon as destroying man's opportunity to work, let us see the situation through the eyes of a woman. Read the second contribution in Letters to the Monitor on the Editorial page.

The sixth article in "Your Turn to Make a Speech" series gives some helpful points on "thinking the speech through." Women's Enterprises page.

Hm-m! Our old friend Roger P. Scroggins has gone to sea! Daily Features page.

The impression of the United States that American films are giving the Australians is summarized in an article in the news section.

AND THINGS TO COME

The fourth article in the "Governments in Industry" series deals with the situation in France. It appears tomorrow.

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and another selection of Cartoons of the Week.

Cabinet of Widely Diversified Aims Takes Helm in Germany

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

FASCIST SOCIALISM AND JUNKER CAPITALISM TOUCH SHOULDERS IN GOVERNMENT

Seated (Left to Right)—CAPT. HERMANN GOERING, Minister Without Portfolio; HERR ADOLF HITLER, Chancellor; HERR FRANZ VON PAPEN, Vice-Chancellor and Commissioner for Prussia. Standing—HERR FRANZ SELDTE, Minister of Labor; DR. GUNTHER GEREKE, Commissioner on Employment; COUNT LUTZ SCHWERIN VON CROSIGK, Minister of Finances; DR. WILLIAM FRICK, Minister of the Interior; LIEUT.-GEN. WERNER VON BLOMBERG, Minister of the Reichswehr; DR. ALFRED HUGENBERG, Minister of Health and Economics.

ROOSEVELT BIDS ALL GOVERNORS TO WASHINGTON

Seeks Coöperative Measures Looking Toward Economic Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—The Governors of the 48 states have before them today President-Elect Roosevelt's invitation to meet with him in Washington on March 6 to discuss means for setting in motion coöperative forces which the President-Elect and his advisers regard necessary to a solution of important national problems.

The scope of the conference will include "a number of matters in which the federal and state governments are mutually interested," Mr. Roosevelt's letter to the Governors reads. Special emphasis will, however, be placed on federal aid for unemployment relief taxes, mortgage foreclosures and reorganization and consolidation of local government agencies to decrease tax costs. Such other subjects as may be deemed essential for discussion will be included, he adds.

This unprecedented summons to the White House went to the state executives on Mr. Roosevelt's personal stationery bearing the address of his town house, 49 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York City. Made public, with date omitted, by Mr. Louis McHenry Howe, intimate aide of the President-Elect, late yesterday, the invitation reads:

Because so many governors will be in Washington on March 4, I want to take that opportunity of holding a conference in relation to a number of matters in which the Federal Government and the state governments are mutually interested. For that reason I want to invite you to come to the White House on Monday, March 6, at 11 a. m., to attend an informal conference.

It is my thought that we should discuss for our mutual benefit certain subjects, such as:

(a) Conflicting taxation by federal and state governments;

(b) Federal aid for unemployment relief;

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

British Scan Trade Concessions To Obtain American Debt Cuts

Offer of Lump Payment of $1,000,000,000 by All of European Debtors Intimated—Washington Talks Likely to Cover Economic Questions

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 8—As Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to Washington, continues his long daily conferences with the chief figures of the British Government, there are reliable indications that the Cabinet is exploring every possible way to meet the American view that reductions in war debts should be accompanied by some specific compensations to the United States.

While British statesmen do not abandon convictions that a drastic scaling down of intergovernmental debts will in itself bring substantial benefits to debtor and creditor alike and will therefore be adequate compensation, it is apparent that the MacDonald Government is showing an increased desire to approach the Washington conversations with the greatest possible flexibility.

From one responsible source it was suggested today that notwithstanding the reservation in the British note accepting the Hoover-Roosevelt invitation, it is likely that it will be possible to obtain simultaneous treatment of war debts and world monetary and economic problems at Washington.

It is estimated, for example, that the British would undoubtedly be willing to undertake a joint survey of these problems on broad lines and that "a gentlemen's agreement" after the Lausanne reparations model could be entered into by the two countries. Such provisional conclusions as they were able to reach in common would then be submitted to the world economic conference.

The essential desire of the British Government, however, will be to obtain a final conclusive agreement involving a lump-sum payment. The precise figure of such payment will naturally be subject to negotiation, but the reduction to which the British are now looking is one comparable to the reduction in reparations at Lausanne.

The figure would thus be approximately $1,000,000,000 for all European debtors, or about $500,000,000 from Great Britain. Settlement on this or a similar basis would involve substitution by the debtor governments of bonds to be floated in the American market and would provide the United States Treasury with an immediate capital sum to strengthen national finances.

Dollar-a-Year Farm Plan to Aid Jobless in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—A "dollar a year" rental plan, utilizing lands that have reverted to the State, bids fair to ease considerably Mississippi's unemployment problem.

Mr. R. D. Moore, state land commissioner and sponsor of the project, revealed that he had hundreds of inquiries, indicating that within a few weeks many tracts of idle land will be peopled with families determined to wrest self-support from the soil.

The commissioner has drafted a three-provision contract for the renters under which they promise:

To pay $1 rent per annum.

Repair buildings on the property or to erect log cabins or similar humble dwellings.

Protect all timber and clear out underbrush to improve it and guard against fire.

Since these back-to-the-farm-ers are without funds, Mr. Moore obtained a favorable ruling from the Attorney-General under which they may pay their rent after making a crop. The commissioner is enabled to make a direct contract with the renter so that the rent is not a lien on the crop, with the farmer permitted to borrow funds from the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation for seed.

Training Is Urged In Use of Leisure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 8—The need for training in the use of leisure was stressed by Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, in an address before the student body at the opening of the second semester here.

The slogan, "Speed up production," is a slogan of a day already past, according to Dr. Woolley. She explained that the right use of leisure will be one of the great problems confronting the new world, and there is probably not one thing which students in the liberal arts colleges are learning today which may not be of use in the community in which they have to live.

Dr. Woolley contended that increased leisure will be a characteristic of the new economic era. Training in the use of leisure and preparation for good citizenship is essential, she held, in order that those so trained may shoulder the responsibility for guiding others in the use of leisure.

SENATE TO CENTER WORK ON MORTGAGES

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Plans for a general farm relief bill were dropped in Senate committee yesterday as senators decided to rush emergency legislation devoted to only one subject, a two-year farm mortgage moratorium financed by the R. F. C.

Nevada Pours Flood of New Gold Into Coffers of State and Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RENO, Nev.—The national move to finance the prospector in an effort to place more "new" gold into the coffers of the nation is right in line with Nevada's recent gold-prospecting revival.

During the past two years a substantial increase in mining activity and development and prospecting of old and new properties has been noted throughout the State. Miners, prospectors and engineers over the State are digging for gold and many are finding it.

Nevada produced $30 per capita in new money gold during 1932. The official census gave Nevada a population of 91,058, and the gold output for the year was $2,738,680, which averages $30 for every man, woman, child in the State. The 1931 total was slightly higher, being $32 per capita. This, however, is accredited not to the actual prospecting and developing of gold properties, but due to the 1932 low price of other metals which carry a heavy by-product content in gold.

The closing of the Nevada copper mines during the 1932 period brought an estimated loss of more than $1,000,000 in gold production which was a by-product of the copper mines. This loss, however, has been almost balanced by small producers, placers and new mines of the State, and according to various prominent engineers and miners of the State, had the by-product in gold production been normal during the past year the gold output would have reached $45 per capita.

One of Nevada's especial aids to the prospector is the State Analytical Laboratory at the University of Nevada which has proved of inestimable value to the Nevada prospector during the past two years since its inauguration. The service is free to Nevada's citizens and according to bureau statistics just released 40,000 determinations have been made during the two years of its activity.

The low cost of the operation of the laboratory is due to the fact that the men who do the assay work also carry on full-time class work as professors at the university.

It is estimated that one out of every 33 persons in the State is being reached by this work. A large number of discoveries have been made with the assistance of the laboratory, and, in some instances, foreign minerals have been detected in the gold ore samples which resulted in wealth and development work and the employment of many men.

BRITISH FLIERS BREAK WORLD'S NONSTOP RECORD

Plane Lands at Walfish Bay, 800 Miles From Cape Town

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, Feb. 8 (AP)—The British fliers, Squadron Leader O. R. Gayford and Flight Lieutenant G. E. Nicholetts, landed at Walfish Bay at 4:40 p. m. (10:40 a. m., E. S. T.) today, after setting a new long-distance nonstop record.

They beat the American long-distance mark established by Capt. Russell Boardman and Lieut. John Polando by more than 300 miles. They were in the air 57 hours and 28 minutes.

Walfish Bay is 800 miles north of here and 5411 miles from Cranwell, Eng., whence this flight started.

Capt. J. A. Mollison, the only aviator to span the north Atlantic alone from east to west, was last reported resting at Villa Cisneros, Spanish prison colony on the west coast of Africa, on his projected flight from near London to Natal, Brazil. He was planning to make the ocean jump from Thies, Senegal. He reached Villa Cisneros yesterday.

Mr. Victor Smith, young South African, failed in his attempt to beat Mrs. Amy Johnson Mollison's record of four days, six hours, 54 minutes, for the England-South Africa flight by stages, when his plane cracked up today in landing at Oran, Algeria. He was injured.

Fugitive Cruiser Still Eludes Dutch

BATAVIA, Java, Feb. 8 (AP)—Army, navy and aviation units were acting today to aid in the attempt to recapture the Dutch cruiser De Zeven Provincien, still running loose in the Indian Ocean with a mutinous crew of native Sumatrans and other Malays in charge.

Authorities were hopeful that the planes might bring the runaway crew to terms, since the cruiser carries no anti-aircraft guns.

(A dispatch from The Hague, Holland, said the Minister of Defense demanded that the cruiser surrender immediately and unconditionally and ordered all Dutch naval forces in the East Indies to bring the crew into subjection.)

The crew, holding eight Dutch officers as prisoners, did not intend to surrender until a day before they reached Sourabaya naval base, Java. They were last reported heading thither from near the Island of Siberut, about 1000 miles northwest of Sourabaya.

PADEREWSKI TO RUN FOR POLISH OFFICE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8 (AP)—Mr. Ignace Jan Paderewski, famous pianist, and former Premier of Poland, made it known through his secretary here yesterday that he "could not possibly deny the rumor" that he may be a candidate for the Presidency of Poland.

"The rumor does not bring any news to us," said the secretary, Mr. S. Strakacz, after conferring with Paderewski, who was practicing in his private car and refused to see newspaper men. He will give a concert here tonight.

TEACHERS TO VISIT U. S.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Walter Hines Page Traveling Scholarships and two scholarships at the Chautauqua Summer School in the State of New York are being offered by the Education Committee of the English-Speaking Union in 1933. The projects enable teachers to visit the United States.

WORLD TRADE AGENDA PUTS DEBTS FIRST

Committee of International Chamber of Commerce Outlines Recovery

CONFIDENCE CALLED MOST VITAL FACTOR

Economic Conference Asked to Study Prices, Stable Money, Tariffs and Quotas

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—A chart to world recovery, seen from a realistic business man's point of view, has been prepared by an important committee of the International Chamber of Commerce and is made public here today, preparatory to presentation to the world economic conference.

It was unanimously agreed by this representative committee that the first and most important step in any program toward world recovery is a settlement of inter-government debts.

"International confidence," their memorandum specifies, "will not be secured until the problem of reparations and inter-government debts has been satisfactorily and mutually solved. At Lausanne, a solution of the reparation problem has been found. It needs to be completed by an equally satisfactory solution of the problem of inter-government debts."

Questions for Conference

But the committee, on which sat great German, French, Belgian, Italian, Dutch, British and American industrialists, bankers, and economists, went behind its appeal for this desired result to define causes. It asked the world economic conference to study such fundamental questions as:

Effect of commodity price levels on international debts.

International agreements to be worked out by producers for the control of production.

Means of reducing special trade barriers.

Ways to abolish import quotas and foreign trade restrictions.

Methods of tariff demobilization.

Restoration of a stable monetary standard.

Examining these factors itself, the committee points out that the heavy fall in prices has increased the quantity of goods which must be exported to pay a debt, while the demand for the goods has remained inelastic.

"A rise in prices," the committee concludes, "cannot be brought about by measures of a purely monetary nature. The problem of readjustment of international debts, where the fall in prices or other effects of the crisis have made such an adjustment desirable, must therefore be faced."

New Economic Machinery

Particularly to facilitate treatment of private debts, the committee recommends establishment of some new economic machinery capable of promoting and accelerating the conclusion of agreements between creditor and debtor, of preventing default and of recommending those measures of relief, if any, which the circumstances may requite.

Turning to the question of overproduction, the committee feels that national and international agreements should be negotiated between the producers concerned, while government action should be limited to the steps promoting this process.

Special trade barriers, such as fixed import quotas, government subsidies and foreign exchange control, heaped on top of present tariffs, are extremely harmful, in the committee's opinion.

"Since the reintroduction of exchange control in the summer of 1931," the committee says, "more harm has been caused thereby to international trade than by the high tariff policies of the preceding half century. Persistence in this policy will render trading conditions and international trade agreements illusory."

Gold Standard Defended

The committee recognizes that fine words do not end tariffs. Rather, substantial advantages must be apparent to individual nations before they lower their barriers. Such gains, they state, lie in the establishment of larger economic units, particularly in Europe, where political entities are small, and striving for economic independence and self-sufficiency conflicts directly with modern large-scale organization of production.

Finally, the committee recommends that a return to the gold standard is essential to any sound program for world recovery. It first urges stabilization of present exchange rates and then return to the international gold basis. The report continues:

"Furthermore, it is essential for the restoration and operation of the gold standard that national budgets should be restored and maintained in a conditon of equilibrium. All measures of international assistance must necessarily be preceded by decisive efforts of international self-help.

"The indispensable technical conditions for the efficient operation of the gold standard include:

"(a) The development of a system of central banking collaborations, preferably through the medium of the Bank for International Settlements, by the exchange of international information and coördination

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

MAORI HISTORY IS TURNED BACK TO 14TH CENTURY

Men of the Trees Founder Lectures at Museum of Fine Arts

Pages of Maori history were turned back to the fourteenth century by Mr. Richard St. Barbe Baker, founder of the Men of the Trees, world traveler and lecturer, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts yesterday when he told the story of these Polynesian people in New Zealand.

By means of pictures of a reconstructed village of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, built through the coöperation of the Maori people and the New Zealand Government, Mr. Baker showed the natives engaged in their daily pursuits of that time, even to the prattling of the village gossips and the smiles and laughter of the young folks. In addition, through recordings, he presented a few old Maori melodies.

Unlike the Australian aborigines, Mr. Baker said, the Maori people have advanced in their art and their civilization until at present they are taking a prominent part in the New Zealand political development. Their art, unlike many other tribes, is not concerned with painting and drawing, but rather with delicate carving in wood and stone.

The old Maori, Mr. Baker said, had the highest tree sense possible and were tree conservators of the finest type. By study of nature and nature's laws in the early days, the Maori evolved the belief in a common ancestor for both men and trees, and, in fact, for all living things. Before they cut down a tree they go through a ceremony of supplication to the tree and afterward cover the stump with foliage.

Mr. Baker showed the Maori to be energetic people. Although they came from tropical islands, including Tahiti and the Cook Islands, where life was easy, they became vigorous farmers and fierce warriors.

Upon arriving in Aotearora, "the land of daylight," or New Zealand, the Maori found no animals. The only large creature was the giant Moa, a bird of immense proportions. Before long they had to renew their clothing, and having no animal skins they turned to weaving flax into clothing. This art was developed to a point where long beautiful cloaks were woven from flax and feathers.

Mr. Baker said that the method the Maori used in tree and other planting is being employed in the New Zealand reforestation program.

The Maori people used a peculiarly formed stick with which to dig seed holes. One person operated the instrument, another followed along dropping the seeds, and a third covered the seeds with earth. This method is similar to that used in the United States.

Mr. Baker also showed the Maori religious ceremonies and told several of their legends.

Mr. Baker shortly will return to California to develop a Grove of International Understanding in the northern California redwood forest to promote peace and tree conservation. Following this trip, he plans to visit his original Men of the Trees in Kenya Colony, Africa.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Edna Sallee, Los Angeles, Calif.
Bernard F. Doherty, Los Angeles, Calif.
Milton M. Cranston, Providence, R. I.
Amy C. Cranston, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. B. M. Boyd, Dallas, Texas.
B. M. Boyd, Dallas, Texas.
Claire N. White, Bethlehem, Penna.

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SOMERVILLE, MASS.

Speeding of Relief Fund Drive Urged

In the midst of the fourth week of its drive for funds to aid the needy and unemployed, the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign today had reached the $2,074,211 mark, according to a report from headquarters. Since yesterday, about $39,000 has been received, it was said.

Asking again for complete coöperation by everybody in industry, Mr. Robert F. Herrick, general chairman of the campaign, said last night that "affording adequate relief to the needy of the city during 1933 is a burden that the few cannot carry." So far, he pointed out, "it has been the contributions of a small percentage which have made possible the present total of the fund. Thus far approximately 20,000 have given, as against 137,000 last year."

Private welfare agencies are the medium between the needy and the more fortunate who have jobs, Mr. Herrick declared. If each individual tried to administer relief according to his own resources, he said, many needy would have no provision made for them. But through the agency of the welfare organizations, provisions may be made for all. That the $5,000,000 goal will be reached is not in the least doubted by Mr. Herrick who said, in citing instances of concerns which already have exceeded last year's donations, "even some of these have not yet made their complete report of contributions and still further increased totals may be expected."

REAWAKENING OF CONFERENCE ON ARMS URGED

Mrs. Zangwill in Boston for Two Addresses on Peace Movement

Mrs. Israel Zangwill, widow of the playwright and novelist and herself a leader in the British Peace movement, said today in Boston that, as she came "talking her way north from the Mexican border" she had been elated at the enthusiasm she encountered in behalf of the idea of peace and the hastening of a structure of it among the nations of the world.

Mrs. Zangwill, speaking twice today on the subject of disarmament, said she felt the expressions of both Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt, acknowledging the connection between disarmament and the debt situation, had helped to clarify the thought of many people and cause them to feel all the more strongly that armies and navies and the general machinery of war must be reduced and that no effort to that end could be spared.

"I feel," said Mrs. Zangwill, "that this is the most critical period in the whole history of the movement for disarmament. We have not tried disarmament yet. It has been said that the Disarmament Conference at Geneva has been 'a failure.' Well, it has not been that, because it is still alive, and 'while there is life there is hope.' The great obstacle has been fear. Armaments are not governed by reason, but by feeling, and that feeling has been fear. But for the sentimentalists? Well, I feel that it is the militarists who are the sentimentalists, not the pacifists.

"The only thing that can make war impossible is a change of heart among people. Because it has been slow work, moving the disarmament idea along, people have become discouraged. I will tell you that many ideas which triumphed in the end were slow in the doing. We had in Great Britain the abolition of slavery movement. That was slow because scarcely anyone in Great Britain ever saw a slave, much less kept one. And yet slavery was abolished because every hamlet and town sent in petitions that demanded its abolition. As you know, 10,000,000 people, by actual signature, have commanded disarmament. The number will grow.

"We may say that the times are unpropitious. Not at all. As the one ultimate creditor country the United States is in a position of supreme power and what inevitably accompanies power, supreme responsibility. There is no direct connection between war debts and disarmament, but there is an indirect connection. Without a substantial all-around reduction in armaments—and please see that I say all-around—there will be no return of world prosperity. Without a return of world prosperity, the European nations cannot afford to pay any part of the war debts, and the United States cannot afford to remit any part of the war debts. For good or ill, thus, this is America's hour.

"If there is no real disarmament,—real, please remember,—there will be another war. Another war will be an aerial war. As little children cannot wear gas masks, they will be the chief victims. We shall put our children into what corresponds with the front firing line.

"How can we do this?

"Don't let people think the Disarmament Conference is dead. That it is asleep is supported by some evidence. We have to awaken it. The task ahead is not easy. But it has to be done."

PLEAS ARE MADE FOR INQUIRY INTO BOSTON AFFAIRS

Supporters of Bill for Legislative Investigation Heard at State House

Supporters of a petition providing for a legislative investigation of the Boston city government pleaded their case yesterday before the Joint Committee on Rules and an audience, mostly of small home owners, that overflowed the Gardner Auditorium.

Charges pivoted about the tax rate, alleged to be the highest of any city of like size in the United States. Political corruption was alleged to be a major reason for the burdensome tax rate. The city charter was vigorously criticized because it allegedly lodges in the Mayor excessive powers. If an investigation did nothing more than change the charter, it would have justified itself, was the view expressed by more than one of the speakers.

The petition signed by about 7200 taxpayers, mostly small home owners, and sponsored by Mr. Peter G. Adell and others, found its chief advocates in Mr. Francis Kelly of Dorchester and Mr. John F. Dowd of Roxbury, City Councilors; Mrs. Hannah M. Connors, spearing for the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners Association; Mr. Fred W. Connolly, president, and Mr. Henry Dixon, a member of the association, and Mr. Thomas Niland, former representative, were recorded in favor of the petition. Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, presided.

Mr. Kelly and Mr. Dowd found the wellspring of the alleged abuses in the city charter, which, they declared, grants the Mayor more power than that enjoyed by any other mayor in the nation. They stressed the helplessness of the city council, without power to confirm the mayor's appointment of department heads or to veto his acts. Mr. Dowd cited alleged abuses in the supply department which, he asserted, had paid overcharges for the last two years for meats purchased from a company, of which Mr. Edmund L. Dolan, city treasurer, was declared to be one of the incorporators.

Mr. Kelly read an extensive list of cases in which, he said, contracts have been let to "favored high bidders" instead of to the low bidders as required by the charter. He designated the awarding of the garbage disposal contract as a particularly flagrant misuse of the people's money.

Exorbitant fees for architects, needlessly high interest to banks, awarding of thousands of dollars of contracts without competitive bidding or publicity, adjustment of specifications so a predetermined contractor alone could bid, delivery of coal to steam-heated apartments, excessive payments for horses, extravagant disposal of city automobiles and a welfare department that will spend $14,000,000 this year without a single trained accountant or auditor represent the charges flung at the administration of Boston.

It is estimated that $100,000 would be required for a legislative body to examine these charges. The next session of the public hearing is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon, when opponents of the petition probably will be heard.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 NBC, "Mobile Moaners."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Mark and Cousin Bill."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Carson Robinson's Buckaroos.
7:30 NBC, Five-Star Theater; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 "Musical Comedy Miniature."
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, Donald Novis; Morton Downey; Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, D. W. Griffith's Hollywood.
10:15 Studio soloists.
10:30 News; local dance music.
11:00 Reports; sports review.
11:15 NBC, "The Yeoman"; chorus.
12:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Sylvia Froos.
5:15 Regent Trio; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 Popular vocal program.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Popular vocal program.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Royal Vagabonds: Ken Murray; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Mystery drama.
9:00 Local popular programs.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 American Magazine of the Air.
10:45 Studio soloists.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 Trombone recital; talk.
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Dramatic sketch.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Warnow Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
10:00 Program from Boston Arena.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30-1:00—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Mme. Guiomar Novaes, Brazilian pianist; Hon. Sebastiano Sampaio, Consul-General of Brazil.
6:15 Columnist of the Air.
6:20 CBS dance music.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Boston School Committee talk.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic sketch.
8:30 CBS and local dance music.
9:00 Boston Council of Social Agencies; speaker; two pianos; chorus.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Pennsylvanians; comedian.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Pray and Braggiotti, pianists.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:20 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Recordings.
2:15 p. m.—Studio soloist.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloist.
4:30 p. m.—Recordings.
5:00 p. m.—Popular pianist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Thursday Special.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—Metropolitan Opera presents Wagner's "Siegfried."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel Service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:30 p. m.—Boston Chamber Mutic Ensemble.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:50 p. m.—Dance music.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, American Legion Trade Review Campaign speaker.

OHIO BRASS CO. LOSS

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8—Ohio Brass Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $878,828 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $112,773 in 1931.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Hollis Street Theater: Final performance of musical show, "Kicking In," benefit Boston Engineers, 8:15.

Trinity Church: Parish meeting, address, "Coöperative Aspects of Education," by Dr. Payson Smith, Copley Square, 8.

New England Colgate Alumni: Annual dinner, Dr. George B. Cutten, Colgate president, chief speaker, Hotel Westminster, 6:30.

Luncheon Club: Dinner, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Unitarian Club: Dinner and meeting, address, "The Future of the Philippines as Affected by Recent Legislation," by Mr. Marcial P. Lichauco, Hotel Somerset, 6:15. Speaking, 7:45.

The Amateurs: Performance of "The Marquise," by Noel Coward, Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8:30, through Feb. 10.

New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30, through Feb. 11.

Designers' Section, Boston Society of Civil Engineers: Tremont Temple, 6.

Advertising Club of Boston: Forum meeting, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Theaters

Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 8:30 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Der Kongress Tanzt," film, at 1:23, 3:24, 5:25, 7:26, 9:27 p. m.
Copley—"The Prince of Pilsen," 8:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian textiles. American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; eighteenth century French drawings and portraits of the Clouet School lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; Khilim rugs; etchings by Hollar; new acquisitions.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—"Fifty Prints of the Year." Through Feb. 11.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings and pastels by Florence Leland Thompson and portraits and landscapes by Annie E. Riddell. Through Feb. 10.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—"Group of Five" painters. Through month of February.

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street—Etchings by Charles H. Woodbury. Through Feb. 15.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—American Printmakers Society's Sixth Annual.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings of mountains and other landscapes, by Evelyn Carter. Through Feb. 11.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Persian art in the All-Kull Khan collection. Through Feb. 11.

Scherwee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Miniatures by Dorothy Jarvis, and photographs by Andre Snow. Through Feb. 9.

Treasure House, 215 Newbury Street—Water colors by John D. Aikens. Through Feb. 11.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart and Dartmouth Streets—Paintings by Abraham Manievich. Through Feb. 25.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street—Paintings by Mrs. Janina Federkiewicz, Polish-American artist. Through February.

For further exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "Germany and the Rhine Valley," 9:15, and "The Romance of Rubber," 11; Science and Dramatic Club meetings, 3 and 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Print Galleries, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Theaters

Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 2:30 p. m.
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Copley—"The Prince of Pilsen," 8:30.

Music

Brown Hall—Chamber Concert by members of Boston Conservatory Faculty, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Albion Metcalf, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., through Feb. 11.

Suburban Stamp Club of Boston: Annual exhibition, Boston Public Library, daily, through Feb. 26.

Charlotte Cushman Club: Entertainment program, 1 Marlborough Street, 10:30.

Insurance Federation of Massachusetts: Meeting and luncheon, speaking program, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, morning.

Musicale, benefit Boston League of Women Voters, home of Mrs. Valentine Hollingsworth, 191 Marlborough Street, 3.

Society of Harvard Dames: Meeting, illustrated talk, "Hawaii, Paradise of the Pacific," by Mr. Norman C. Smith, Phillips Brooks House, 3.

Harvard University: William James Lecture, 'The Two Strains in Platonism and the Genesis of Conception," by Prof. A. O. Lovejoy, Emerson D, 4:30. Open to public.

Massachusetts League of Women Voters: Legislative school; opens State House Hall of Flags, 10:15; luncheon meeting, talk, "How the Public Schols Will Be Affected by the Economy Program," by Mr. Frank Wright, Twentieth Century Club, Boston, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

LACLEDE GAS LIGHT NET

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8—Laclede Gas Light Company (controlled by Utilities Power & Light Corp.) reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net income of $938,920 after interest, federal taxes, depreciation, etc., equal, after 5 per cent preferred dividends, to $7.60 a share on the 107,000 shares of $100 par common, compared with $921,558, or $7.44 a common share, in 1931. Gross was $7,214,036, compared with $7,537,492.

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Five-Day Week And Six-Hour Day Declared Urgent

Adoption of the six-hour day and the five-day week, not only because of business necessity but to provide more leisure for the masses as a stabilizer of business progress, is not only practical but urgent, according to Mr. E. A. Filene, Boston merchant.

In a word picture of the "Industrial Utopia" in the February issue of Boston Business, official organ of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Filene points out that this plan "is not a matter of indulgent fancy; it is merely a cool, mathematical deduction which causes us to see a future in which business will be employing all the powers of science to provide the masses of mankind everywhere with all the leisure and all the wealth that it is possible to produce and distribute."

"Workingmen have customarily made a virtue out of the necessity for constant toil," Mr. Filene declared. "Hard and constant work has been necessary for ages, that to work hard and constantly seemed to be the only virtuous thing to do. But modern scientific management and the use of modern power make it not only unnecessary but highly inadvisable that the masses work hard and constantly."

Every informed person today sees the necessity of a shorter workday—not merely to spread work during a time of economic recession but to enable workers to consume the ever-increasing volume of products which modern business is manufacturing and offering for sale, he pointed out.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday fair and much colder; minimum temperature tonight near 25; fresh west or northwest winds.

Maine: Snow and colder tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and much colder.

New Hampshire: Light snow and much colder tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and colder.

Vermont: Light snow, much colder tonight with cold wave; Thursday partly cloudy and colder.

Rhode Island and Massachusetts: Cloudy and colder tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and much colder.

Connecticut: Cloudy and much colder tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southwest winds this afternoon shifting to strong west and northwest by tonight; weather overcast tonight and partly overcast Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	46	50	Montreal	40	40
Bismarck	-32	-14	Nantucket	50	50
Boston	54	56	New Orleans	38	72
Buffalo	26	44	New York	52	54
Calgary	-24	-4	Norfolk, Va.	60	64
Charleston	62	66	North Platte	-16	-4
Chicago	0	22	Philadelphia	52	56
Cincinnati	14	48	Phoenix, Ariz.	28	46
Denver	-6	-4	Pittsburgh	30	52
Eastport, Me.	46	46	Portland, Me.	32	32
Hatteras	62	64	Raleigh	60	62
Honolulu, T.H.	72	78	St. Louis	-4	24
7 p. m. Feb. 7	72	..	St. Paul	-24	-12
Helena, Mont.	-22	2	Salt Lake City	8	8
Huron, S. D.	-22	-12	San Francisco	44	58
Jacksonville	66	74	Santa Fe, N.M.	-6	16
Kansas City	-12	-4	Seattle	30	40
Key West	72	78	Tampa	60	76
Los Angeles	46	62	Washington	48	50
Memphis	6	54	Wichita, Kan.	-10	-2
Miami, Fla.	72	76	Williston, N.D.	-34	-12

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 8.
B—Maximum Feb. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 10:06 p.m., Thursday 10:16 a.m.
Height of tides 7.9 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:37 p. m.

SELLAR REËLECTED ANIMAL LEAGUE HEAD

Mr. Robert F. Sellar was reëlected president of the Animal Rescue League of Boston at the annual meeting yesterday at 51 Carver Street. Other officers chosen included Mr. Roger Ernst, first vice-president; Mr. John T. Moore Jr., honorary vice-president; Mr. Bently W. Warren Jr., treasurer, and Miss Helen Leighton, secretary.

A report of the work of the league during the past year showed that a total of 96,141 animals had been cared for, including 20,016 dogs, 72,686 cats, 681 horses and mules, 91 cattle, 260 calves, 120 sheep and swine, 1862 poultry and birds and 365 miscellaneous animals such as goats, donkeys, rabbits and squirrels.

SYRACUSE BANKS CUT RATES

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 8—Interest rates at all Syracuse banks will be reduced to 3 per cent from 3½ per cent, effective April 1.

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Hunting and Fishing. Archery. Rifle and Pistol Exhibitions. Fly Casting and Sports Life. Wild Animals, Birds, Game Fish and Rare Waterfowl. United States and Canadian Government Displays. State Exhibits. Log Chopping Contest. Canoe Tug-of-War and Tilting. North Woods Trappers. Indian Exhibits. Boats and Sport Equipment
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BOSTON	26 WEST STREET	HAN. 8126
BOSTON	608 BEACON STREET	KEN. 3838
WINCHESTER	17 CHURCH STREET	WIN. 0528
LEXINGTON	1711 MASS. AVENUE	LEX. 0441
NEEDHAM	968 GREAT PLAIN AVENUE	NEEDHAM 1730
NEWTON	99 UNION STREET	CENt. Newton 1027-J
AYER	40 B MAIN STREET	AYER 63

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
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Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins FEB. 10

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON
A sale that combines absolute fashion-correctness with decided savings!
9x12 ft. Rug of Broadloom Carpet
$62.50 *Regularly $105*
Completely finished with hand-bound edges!
For those who prefer solid colors in floor covering, this high-pile broadloom offers long wear in its sturdy pile, and outstanding savings in its special price for this week only! 9 or 12 ft. widths in green, taupe, cedar, raisin or burgundy. The above price is for a completely finished, hand-bound rug. This broadloom also sold in any length at $4.95 a square yard.
9x15 ft. hand-bound rug, usually $133.85, now $77.85
FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Filene's BOSTON GIFT SHOP
NEW larger jars! OLD low price!
Alice Foote MacDougall
PRESERVES, JELLIES, JAMS
12 ounces in OLD jars
16 ounces in NEW jars
Preserves . . .
☐ Cherry
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☐ Loganberry
☐ Peach
Jellies, jams . . .
☐ Blackberry
☐ Black Raspberry
☐ Red Currant
☐ Raspberry and currant
☐ Grape
☐ Crabapple
☐ Mint
☐ Orange marmalade
4 Jars (64 ounces!) $1
Check and clip this list for orders.
Phone HUBbard 4250

Note how much larger the new jars are.
Filene's Franklin and Hawley Street Building

REPUBLICAN AID TO DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS URGED

Middlesex Club Speakers Emphasize the Need of Coöperative Action

Constructive consideration of all propositions put forward by the incoming National Administration to speed the country on its way to better times, was urged by Republican leaders who spoke last night at the Lincoln Night Dinner of the 66-year old Middlesex Club.

Coöperation, if and when possible, on the part of Republican Senators and Representatives, was declared the plain and traditional duty devolving upon the Republican party relegated so markedly last November into the minority place held so long by the Democrats.

"We must well learn the duty and opportunity of a patriotic minority party," might well have been announced as the text of the evening's speeches, beginning with that of Mr. Jay R. Benton, president of the club, and ending with that of Mr. Edward T. Clark, for years private secretary of Calvin Coolidge in the White House and prior to that of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts.

Mr. Benton humorously described the present plight of the Republican Party, declaring there was but one way out of this political slough and back to the firm ground of national leadership and that by helping the incoming Roosevelt Administration when it is right and checking it when its propositions are unsound.

Mr. Clark dwelt upon his close connections with President Coolidge and Senator Lodge and related several gripping situations with which these statesmen had had to deal in the course of their careers. The speaker said the Republicans were faced with the grim fact of an almost unparalleled defeat. By proving to the country that they were best fitted to conduct its national affairs, and in no other way, could they extricate themselves from their place as a diminutive minority organization.

Mr. Clark hushed his large audience into profound silence when he read extracts from the last letter which he had received from the late President of the United States. This letter made it clear that Mr. Coolidge believed that his work had been completed when he stepped from the White House in 1929. He said that a new man was needed at the head of national affairs, "that another man could carry on better than himself."

Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, Lieutenant-Governor, recounted the work done by the Republican Party in Massachusetts, and declared it was by reason of its traditionally sound financial administration that the present Democratic state administration does not have to go to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for relief, as has New York and many of the other supposedly sound and wealthy states. He admitted the national and partial state defeat of last November, but declared that the historic qualifications of the Republican party would result in its eventual restoration to power.

Edwin H. Lincoln, Department of Massachusetts Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, spoke of Abraham Lincoln and the ties binding the veterans of the Civil War to the leader of the nation in that crisis. He appealed to all present to stand and thoughtfully repeat the oath of allegiance to the Republic.

Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the State House of Representatives, dwelt on the services of the Republicans to the State and complimented Democratic Gov. Joseph B. Ely on reverting this year to the pay-as-you-go financial policy of the G. O. P.

Mr. Erland F. Fish, president of the state Senate; Mr. Carl A. Terry, newly elected Republican state committee chairman, and Mr. Horace T. Cahill, chairman of the House committee on judiciary, were the other speakers.

New England Holds Up Trade Standards

The comparative stability of New England during the slump is indicated by the maintenance of bank debits almost 7 per cent above those of the nation as a whole, according to the New England Council, which issued today additional figures studied by its research department. Bank debits as a checking out of money is considered one of the best indexes of business activity. It was found that the entire nation reported a 33 per cent decline in bank debits, or a rate of falling off greater by 6.4 per cent than that of New England. The total volume of bank debits in the United States in 1932 was 65.5 per cent less than in 1929 as compared with a decrease of 52.7 per cent in New England.

Only one district reported shows a consistently superior record in car loadings since 1929, and that is the Pocahontas district of Virginia, served by four railroads which depend upon coal for 70 per cent of their total loadings, the council states. In 1930, four districts showed a smaller percentage decrease in carloadings than New England but in the subsequent years New England maintained its freight traffic at a point that enables it to stand second only to the Pocahontas district in the 1929-1932 period.

The order in terms of percentage decrease of carloadings in 1929-1932 for the various districts is as follows: Pocahontas, 38.2; New England, 40.9; Southwest, 41.8; Southern, 43.4; Eastern (includes New England); Alleghany, 50.3 and Northwest, 54.9. The total decrease for all districts as given is 46.6.

Masons Present Medal To 65-Year Member

CLAREMONT, N. H., Feb. 8 (AP)—Maj. John F. Jones, formerly of Blacksburg, S. C., and for 11 years collector of internal revenue in that State, was honored last night with a veteran's medal as the oldest member of Hampden Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Springfield, Mass. He has been a Mason for 65 years.

Mr. Allan M. Wilson of Manchester, N. H., Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, A. F. & A. M., presented the medal on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

VERMONT WINS TITLE TO GIFT OF $600,000

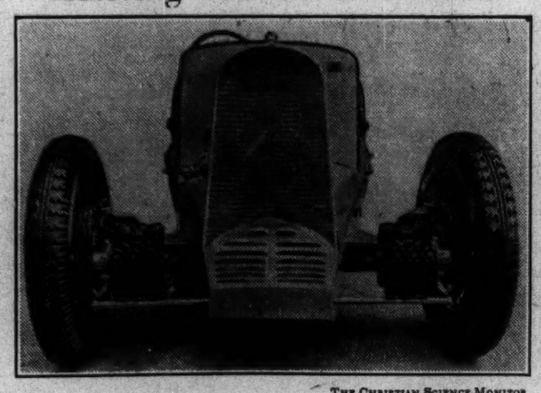
BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 8 (AP)—A decision of the Vermont Supreme Court yesterday made available to the University of Vermont a sum estimated to be around $600,000.

The court upheld the decision of Mr. Alfred H. Sherman, chancellor, that the university was the rightful beneficiary under the will of James B. Wilbur of Manchester. The bequest had been contested by the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. The court held there were no errors in the proceedings.

WOOLWORTH SALES DROP

January sales of the F. W. Woolworth Company totaled $15,844,687, compared with $17,991,622 in January, 1932, a decline of 11.5 per cent. In December, sales decreased 16.6 per cnt, compared with the like month of the previous yar.

Motoring Gets Down to Earth



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ANDRE DUBONNET'S SPRINGLESS AUTOMOBILE

Springless French Motorcar Cushions to Roughest Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — An automobile mounted on a rigid chassis, and having neither axles, springs nor shock absorbers as these parts are commonly known, yet will take a rough road at 90 miles an hour as easily as a limousine bowls along a boulevard, is the achievement of M. Andre Dubonnet, a French automotive engineer.

To demonstrate his contention that the automobile, in spite of all its refinements, is still a horseless carriage, M. Dubonnet brought from Paris two models in which are incorporated his advanced ideas. These have been put to grueling tests on the proving grounds of Detroit manufacturers. Leading engineers, while refraining from committing themselves, declare that M. Dubonnet has made an important contribution in the quest that has been going on for years for a solution of correct suspension.

M. Dubonnet does away with springs entirely and transfers the suspension from between the body and chassis to the four points between the chassis and the wheels. The only unsprung weight on his car are the wheels, which are mounted on oscillating arms from castings in which are incorporated four tangentially mounted groups of three cylindrical plugs wherein are pistons containing the suspension springs and the shock absorbing devices. Because all these features, combined into one unit, are hydraulic there is no friction.

This technical description will be better understood if one likens an automobile wheel to a heavy door equipped with a closing and shock-absorbing device. Think of persons passing in and out as so many bumps along the road. The door opens and closes gently, never with a bang, because the shock absorbing gadget at the top of it prevents that.

It is claimed by M. Dubonnet that his method of suspension practically doubles flexibility over that of the conventional leaf spring, makes it impossible for wheels to shimmy, simplifies rear mounting, which is the next step in automotive engineering, reduces costs of construction and does away with excess weight. One of the cars brought to Detroit has been run 9000 miles without a single adjustment having to be made, M. Dubonnet said.

Roosevelt Proposes Talk With Governors

(Continued from Page 1)

(c) Mortgage foreclosures, especially on farm lands, and

(d) Better land use by afforestation, elimination of marginal agricultural land, flood prevention, etc.

(e) Reorganization and consolidation of local government to decrease tax costs.

It is possible that other subjects will occur to the governors or to me as being essential for discussion.

I do not believe that more than one day will be required for this informal meeting. But it will give me the opportunity of having the pleasure of meeting many of the chief executives of the states. I hope much that you will be able not only to come to the inauguration, but also to stay over through Monday for this meeting at the White House.

Will you be good enough to send a letter to me at the above address, letting me know whether you can come?

With sincere regards,
Faithfully yours,
(Signed)
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

38 Governors, Democratic

Mr. Roosevelt laid frequent emphasis during his campaign on what he regards as the necessity for closer kinship between the state and nation. Indeed, this was the burden of his brief speech at Albany on Jan. 2, when he handed the reins of the New York State government to his successor, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

"It is time for closer contacts between the President of the United States and the Governors of the several states," he said.

Mr. Roosevelt's 48 conferees, if all attend, will include 38 Democrats, eight Republicans, one Farmer-Laborite—Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota—and one Independent—Gov. Julius L. Meier of Oregon. This Democratic preponderance will lend the new President's suggestions unusual authority, and political observers see in his move a determination to "strike while the iron is hot."

The problems of conflicting taxation, federal aid for unemployment and mortgage poreclosures in particular range themselves for mutual note-taking, and it is held that if the brief conference only affords a basis for new coöperation along these lines it will have been well warranted.

The matters relating to better land use and adjustments in local government set-ups fall in less exigent category, but have a strong bearing on Mr. Roosevelt's campaign pledges. He advocated the modernization of, and greater efficiency in, the structure of subdivisions of government throughout his whole gubernatorial tenure in New York State.

Reforestration also is a subject in which Mr. Roosevelt has long been interested, and one of the first recommendations made by him in his presidential campaign was to urge the use of the unemployed in foresting abandoned farm lands. More recently he held that the country had "got to restore the balance of population" and move the 5,000,000 unemployed "who would still be out of work if every factory wheel in the country were turning at full speed" out of the big centers of population.

Many observers see in the President-Elect's conference proposal the most important step he has taken since his election in its vigorous application to internal problems which in some cases have been distressing phase of national affairs for many years.

It was observed that Mr. Roosevelt omitted repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in his subjects for discussion. The door was left open to repeal discussion, however, under the category of "other subjects," which the Goevrnors might properly bring up for debate.

SHOE FACTORY REOPENS

FARMINGTON, N. H., Feb. 8 (AP)—The welcome hum of machines was heard again at the Dole Waldron Shoe Company factory yesterday, as one of the largest orders received in some time came in. Mr. George Dole, one of the company's officials, said production would reach its peak next week and continue for several months.

MASS SCHOOLING POLICY OPPOSED BY EDUCATORS

Foreign Professors Decry Gifted Pupils' Plight in School System

American students who wish to become thorough scholars are suffering from the present methods of mass production in education, according to four prominent European educators whose opinions are set forth in accounts appearing in the February issue of the Harvard Teachers Record. The British viewpoint is expressed by Sir John Adams, formerly professor of education at the University of London; Mr. Robert Ulich of the Saxon Ministry of Education is the German observer; M. A. Desclos, official of the French school system, compares it with French methods; and Dr. Paul L. Dengler, director of the Austro-American Institute of Education in Vienna, describes the impressions of an Austrian.

According to the four men, large-scale education without particular attention being paid to exceptional students has resulted in a lowering of standards, superficial instruction and handicaps for those who would be true scholars. Dr. Ulich points out that the belief that every child has the right to remain at school as long as he desires without regard to his progress in studies, is handicapping the entire American system of education. "Gifted children," he says, "are retarded for lack of stimulus and are harmed by being sent forth into life with the feeling that any task can be accomplished without much effort."

Similar views were simultaneously expressed by the other three educators. M. Desclos adds that "it is curious and touching to see how in America the general opinion is that the work in the school and the nature of the examinations should be such that all the students shall graduate successfully at the end of the course. It is a generous ideal but it lowers the standard it proposes to raise."

Dr. Dengler of Vienna takes a more hopeful view as to the future and sees signs of a growing revolt against standardization. "The best minds in America," he writes, "are seeking new values and more and more voices are raised in protest against the mass-production of the high schools. Quality instead of quantity is being more and more demanded."

Sir John Adams calls attention to the lack of thoroughness in much American education, saying, "Americans think that there is enough thoroughness in their system as it stands and they are repelled by the fear of unnecessary dullness. It would be well if they could accept the assurance of a thoroughly friendly critic that there is no danger whatever of American educators becoming dull, while there is a real danger of American instruction becoming superficial."

PACKER HIDE SALES FAIR

Sales of packer hides the last week were fair, total approximating 70,000 at prices mostly 4½ to 5c. Some 6000 December-January steers sold at 6c, the top price. Frigorifico steers were moderately active. Packer calf skins brought 6½-7½c, while country calf skins sold at 5-7c.

Labor and 'L' Bills Rejected by Senate

Two bills affecting workmen's compensation were rejected by the Massachusetts Senate, yesterday. One provided for the payment of compensation throughout the period of incapacity and the other would more clearly define "average weekly wages" in the administration of the law.

The Senate also rejected the measure calling for suspension of payments on common stock for two years by the Boston Elevated Railway Company. Substitution of the bill for an adverse committee report was refused by the Senate on a measure to provide more equitable distribution of the expenses of Suffolk County.

Substitution was also refused on the bill calling for the election of county commissioners and other county officers of Suffolk County.

LOS ANGELES OFFICE CUT OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—By abolishing the office of City Prosecutor and transferring the responsibilities of that office to the city attorney, a saving of $1100 a month is in view for muncipal government.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

United States

ALABAMA

Birmingham (Second Church): Temple Theater, Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 12. Radiocast Station WAPI, 1140 kilocycles.

FLORIDA

Coral Gables: Coral Gables Elementary School Auditorium, Ponce de Leon Boulevard and Avenue Majorca, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 13.

Eustis: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Fort Lauderdale: Central High School Auditorium, S. E. Second Street and Third Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 12.

St. Petersburg: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Winter Haven: Women's Civic League Club House, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

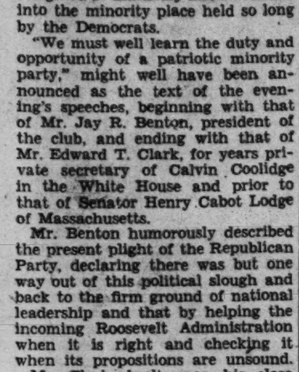
GEORGIA

Albany: New Albany Hotel, Pine and Jackson Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

NEW YORK

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park, West, and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Syracuse (Organization at Syracuse University): Hendricks Chapel, Syracuse University, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.



A GRAND CLEAN-UP of our men's and young men's SUITS is important to you because in so many instances prices are cut in half.

It is important to us because besides converting our end-of-season surplus into cash we also weld new links of friendship with thousands who have never worn our clothes before.

That many of our "regulars" also take advantage is to be expected, especially in times like these. We're glad we can do them a good turn.

925 were $65
746 were $60
2443 were $55
1786 were $50

$30 now!

1686 were $45
969 were $40
1018 were $35

$20 now!

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at Liberty · Broadway at Warren · Broadway at 13th St.
Broadway at 35th St. · NEW YORK CITY · Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Tremont at Bromfield
Boston, Massachusetts

HERALD SQUARE HOTEL
116 West 34TH St Opp. Macy's
Rooms $2.00 $2.50 per day & up
Special rate by week or month
Centrally located; convenient to all Transportation Facilities.
Charming Colonial Restaurant
Especial attention given Ladies travelling unaccompanied.
Descriptive Booklet with beautiful Map of New York on Request
Suitable for Framing
NEW YORK CITY

Via Havana and Panama

Sail to California $175

Sail through sunny seas on famous President Liners! First Class from $175. Take 16 days with generous time ashore at Havana and Panama Canal cities. Or stopover as you wish, continuing on another of the President Liners that sail every week from New York. All have outdoor swimming pools, luxurious decks and lounges, every stateroom outside. ● *Round the World* $749, First Class. Stopover anywhere. Continue on another President Liner. Take up to two full years. ● *California-Orient.* Sail on the magnificent new President Hoover or President Coolidge. Frequent sailings. Low roundtrip fares. See any agent, or . . .

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LEXINGTON AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STREETS, NEW YORK

800 sunny, outside rooms. ● Every room with bath, shower and radio. ● Adjacent to Grand Central and B & O Bus Terminal . . only a few minutes from Pennsylvania Station. In the midst of the theatrical district and fashionable shops.

Nothing finer in hotel accommodations at these rates.

SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50 to $5 per day—WEEKLY from $15
DOUBLE ROOMS from $3.50 to $6 per day—WEEKLY from $21

Cleanse film from her teeth with this *safe, soft tooth paste*

A cleansing and polishing material has been developed that's twice as soft as those in common use . . . it's contained exclusively in Pepsodent.

TO MEET the need for a safe, soft tooth paste that could erase the film even from children's teeth, without scratching, Pepsodent laboratories recently developed a new and entirely different cleansing material. Baby teeth brushed by it thousands of times and examined under a powerful microscope fail to show the faintest scratch—only a soft, lustrous glow—film stains are completely erased.

In no other tooth paste

Now, after eleven years of testing, Pepsodent offers you this highly effective tooth paste. The new material is contained in Pepsodent exclusively and in no other tooth paste on the market. Its film-removing power is unique. As it removes film, this new material polishes the enamel to high brilliance. Polishing—cleansing with Pepsodent is safe even for infants' teeth and tender gums because the polishing material in Pepsodent is two times softer than those commonly used in tooth pastes. Softer means safer to enamel.

Pepsodent polishes teeth

Start now to cleanse the teeth twice every day with Pepsodent Tooth Paste. Watch teeth brighten as film-coats are removed.

Film must be removed twice every day. For that purpose, use only Pepsodent, the film-removing tooth paste.

AMOS 'n' ANDY and the GOLDBERGS are brought to you by Pepsodent nightly except Saturday and Sunday, over N. B. C. network.

USE PEPSODENT TWICE A DAY

Speed

WE'VE GOT IT!

It's an age of speed! Speed in motor cars — speed in the air — yes, even speed in cooking . . . SEE these speedy new electric ranges in actual use. SEE for yourself why more than a million women have already changed to fast electric cooking.

See the New Electric Ranges

***at any* EDISON SHOP**

. . . or at any other reputable dealer in electrical merchandise

COOK *Electrically* NOW
TOMORROW'S WAY — AVAILABLE TODAY

THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

CANADIENS AND BRUINS TRIUMPH

Both Emerge From Slump —Maroons Score Shut-out Against Americans

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	17	5	10	92	67	39
Detroit	17	5	10	75	58	39
Boston	16	5	12	79	67	37
Chicago	12	8	13	60	65	32
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Toronto	16	5	11	73	68	37
Montreal	14	3	14	83	78	31
N. Y. Americans	10	8	15	81	76	28
Ottawa	9	6	18	63	85	24
Canadiens	10	3	18	57	79	23

RESULTS FEB. 7
Boston 2, Rangers 1.
Canadiens 2, Toronto 0.
Montreal 1, Americans 0.

Displaying new aggressiveness and a strengthened defense, the Boston Bruins came out of their slump to best the New York Rangers, 2 to 1, at the Boston Garden last night, before 14,000 fans, in a National Hockey League encounter. Alex Smith from Ottawa added ruggedness to the local defense and the forward lines tore into the Rangers with a vigor noticeable by its absence in previous games here. Rangers also played great hockey but did not have the incentive to exert themselves as did the Bruins.

Rangers opened at a fast pace and scored when Bruins were caught up ice on attack, Bun Cook broke away, outraced Shore near the net, and beat Thompson at 2m. 8s. Rangers eased off but the Bruins put on terrific pressure. With Keeling off, Heximer recovered an Oliver shot to pass out to Chapman at 6m. 38s. The winning goal came in the second session. Rangers were two men short and Boston one when Nels Stewart broke around Earl Seibert to back-hand past Aitkenhead at 13m. 38s.

From then on both teams had good chances, but the goalies and "breaks" held all off. Bill Stewart did an excellent job of refereeing in keeping the game in hand when outbursts of roughness appeared. Boston earned the victory, its first against Rangers this season. The summary:

BOSTON		RANGERS
Beattie, Ripley, Heximer, Galbraith, lw	rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson	
Barry, Stewart, Chapman, c	c, Boucher, Somers, Pettinger, Dillon	
Clapper, Lamb, Oliver, rw	lw, B. Cook, Keeling, Murdoch, Siebert	
Hitchman, Lamb, Owen, Smith, ld	rd, Seibert, Brennan, Heller, Osmundson, W. Cook	
Shore, Owen, rd	ld, Johnson, Brennan, Seibert	
Thompson, g	g, Aitkenhead	

Score—Boston 2, N. Y. Rangers 1. Goals—Chapman, Stewart for Boston: B. Cook for Rangers. Assists—Heximer, Oliver for Boston. Officials—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 8—The threat to completely reorganize the Canadiens had its effect on Tuesday night when the last-place team in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League defeated the pace-setting Toronto Maple Leafs, 2 to 0, it being the first time in four games this year that the locals have defeated Toronto.

The game was fast, rugged and witnessed by a capacity crowd. The winners showed great improvement with the veteran members of the club being particularly prominent. Hainsworth turned in his most brilliant exhibiton of the season and had 29 saves to his credit against 17 for Chabot, while Joliat and Morenz played in their old-time form. The recent additions to the team from Providence did fairly well but after the game Leo Dandurand announced that Murray and Trapp would be returned to the Reds while Burke, who was not in uniform, will be given another trial.

Joliat had a part in both goals. Midway through the first period he passed out to Carson who scored the opening goal and late in the third, when the visitors were all up on the attack, the left winger broke away to score on an individual rush. Both teams played strongly on the defense, but the visitors had quite an edge on the territorial play.

CANADIENS		TORONTO
Joliat, G. Mantha, Harrington, Hart, lw	rw, Bailey, Conacher, Doraty	
Morenz, Lepine, Alexandre, c	c, Thoms, Primeau	
Gagnon, Larochelle, Giroux, rw	lw, Cotton, Jackson, Gracie	
Carson, Leduc, ld	rd, Day, Clancy	
S. Mantha, Trapp, rd	ld, Levinsky, Horner	
Hainsworth, g	g, Chabot	

Score—Canadiens 2, Maple Leafs 0. Goals—Carson and Joliat for Canadiens. Assists—Gagnon and Joliat for Canadiens. Officials—Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal, and Dr. F. L. McCurry, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—A slowly played game with defensive tactics resulted in a victory for Montreal Maroons over New York Americans yesterday. The Americans were especially listless, and long tours about the arena featured their play. Not until all but seven minutes had been played did the score come. Then Jimmy Ward launched an attack, and his pass to Smith gave the Maroons their goal. Americans had a chance near the end when Northcott and Smith went off for delaying the game, but Kerr held the net and no score came.

MONTREAL		AMERICANS
Northcott, Trottier, Duguid, lw	rw, Wasnie, Patterson, Filmore, Martin	
Smith, Haynes, Kilrea, c	c, Himes, Phillips, Jackson, Patterson	
Ward, Robinson, Brydson, rw	lw, Sheppard, Starr, Martin, Himes	
Conacher, Wilcox, ld	rd, Dutton, Dutkowski	
Wentworth, Noble, Haynes, rd	ld, Brydge, Ayres	
Kerr, g	g, Worters	

Score—Montreal Maroons 1, Americans 0. Goal—Smith for Maroons. Assist—Ward for Maroons. Officials—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and Edwin French, New York. Time—Three 20m. periods.

U. S. TOURISTS IN NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Feb. 8 (AP)—The United States touring tennis team today opened its New Zealand invasion by winning four singles and one doubles match against a New Zealand squad. H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. defeated E. D. Andrews, 6—4, 7—5, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. won from C. E. Malfroy, 10—8, 6—4. Keith Gledhill defeated C. Angas, 5—7, 7—5, 8—6, and John W. Van Ryn won from D. G. France, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1. Vines and Gledhill, American doubles titleholders, then joined to defeat Malfroy and France at that style of play, 8—4, 6—4. The lone New Zealand victory went to Andrews and Angas, who defeated Allison and Van Ryn, veteran Davis Cup pair, 6—4, 6—8, 6—3.

RED SOX SIGN PITCHER

The Boston Red Sox have signed a young left-handed pitcher by the name of Allen Jones, Secretary "Hi" Mason has announced. Jones, whose home is in Macon, Miss., worked out with the Red Sox during one of the club's stays in St. Louis the latter part of last season. He was recommended by a friend of Manager Marty McManus. The youngster attended the University of Mississippi.

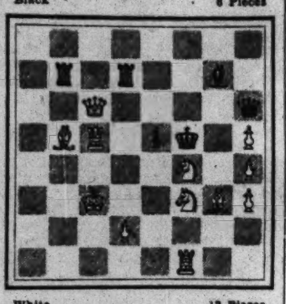
COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Mass. State 1, M. I. T. 0.

CHESS

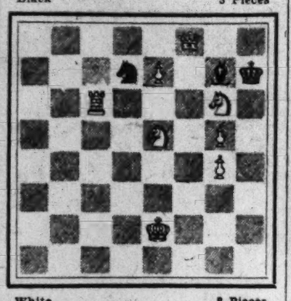
By Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1485
By J. Verhoef
Black 6 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Netherlands Problem Society, 1932)

PROBLEM NO. 1486
By K. Hannemann
Black 3 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Netherlands Chess Federation, Weenick Memorial Tournament, 1932)

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

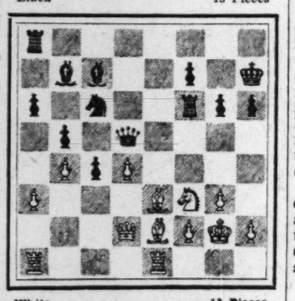
No. 1483. R-K7
No. 1484. 1. Q-Kt8 PxP
2. B-Kt3
1. —— P-Q4
2. R-R8
1. —— P-R6
2. R-Kt1
(A triple Bristol!)

End-Game No. 133. White wins: 1 Q-Q7ch, BxQ; 2 Kt-Q6ch, K-Q; 3 Kt-B7ch, K-B; 4 R-K8ch, BxR; 5 R-Q8 mate.

END-GAMES

Black has a very pretty way of winning. The combination occurred in a Moscow tournament, 1929. A. Rabinovitch was playing black.

End-Game No. 134
Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
Black to play and win

NOTES

The January Social Chess Quarterly contains the second of Znosko-Borowsky's articles on "Strategy," this one entitled "The Key of the Position." In addition, Miss Menchik contributes "Studies in Pawn Play," and Brian Harley continues his discussion of the problem art. All these are in addition to the usual annotated brilliancies and "Chess Nuts." Altogether the issue maintains its previous level of excellence, and we do not hesitate to repeat Mr. Firth's (4 Homesgarth, Letchworth, Herts, Eng.) offer of a free sample copy to those who request it, mentioning this column. Mr. Firth notes that a Metropolitan Social Chess Club has been sponsored by Hordern of Sidney, Australia, and already boasts 250 members.

From England and Australia we go to Durban, S. Af., where, according to the thirty-ninth annual report, there is a flourishing chess club. J. C. Archer Jr. has again won the club championship, the fifth win in six years.

PHILADELPHIA DEFEATS BOSTON

The first intercity telephone match ever held in Boston resulted in a win for Philadelphia by a score of 5½-4½. The match started at 1:45 p. m., Saturday, and finished 10 hours later, each move being telephoned. In Boston play was at the Boston City Club; in Philadelphia at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

SUMMARY:

	BOSTON	
Board 1	C. S. Jacobs	1
2	A. A. Sandberg	0
3	M. Sussman	0
4	F. J. Keller	0
5	D. H. Mugridge	1
6	M. C. Stark	0
7	H. Morton	1
8	F. R. Chevalier	½
9	Dr. S. G. Putzmann	½
10	H. Daly	½
		4½
	PHILADELPHIA	
Board 1	S. T. Sharp	0
2	W. A. Ruth	1
3	S. Drasin	1
4	B. F. Winkleman	1
5	D. G. Weiner	0
6	H. Morris	1
7	J. Levin	0
8	F. Regen	½
9	F. L. Bucler	½
10	J. Gordon	½
		5½

Boston had white on odd-numbered boards. Lineups not order of strength.

S. Flohr of Prague repeated his success of last year in winning the premier event in the Hastings (Eng.) congress, now an annual holidays fixture. Second place went to V. Pirc of Yugoslavia, with L. Steiner and Sultan Khan tied for third and fourth.

The premier reserves tournament, practically as strong as the premier, was won by J. Rejfir of Czechoslovakia, with L. Rellstab and M. Walter tied for second and third, and Koltanowski fourth.

In the game below, Flohr defeats Sultan Khan in a difficult rook ending.

ENGLISH OPENING

Flohr White	Khan Black	Flohr White	Khan Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	32 Kt-Kt5	RxP
2 Kt-QB3	P-QKt3	33 RxPch	K-Kt
3 P-Q4	B-Kt2	34 R-K7	R-Kt6
4 B-Kt5	P-KR3	35 R-B6	R-Kt3
5 BxKt	KPxB	36 RxQP	R(R)-Kt
6 P-K4	B-Kt5	37 R(Q6)-Q7	P-R5
7 Q-Kt4	P-Kt3	38 Kt-B7	R-Kt8ch
8 B-Q3	P-KR4	39 K-B2	
9 Q-Kt3	P-R5	R(Kt8)-Kt7ch	
10 Q-Kt4	Q-K2	40 K-Q	R-Kt8ch
11 Kt-K2	BxKtch	41 R-K	K-B
12 KtxB	P-KB4	42 R-K7	Kt-Kt2
13 Q-K2	PxP	43 Kt-Kt5	P-B4
14 BxP	BxB	44 P-Q6	Kt-Q
15 QxB	QxQch	45 RxR	RxRch
16 KtxQ	Kt-B3	46 K-K2	R-Kt7ch
17 CastlesQR		47 K-Q3	RxP
	CastlesQR	48 R-B7ch	K-Kt
18 Kt-B6	P-KKt4	49 P-Q7	Kt-B2
19 KR-K	P-Q3	50 R-B8ch	K-Kt2
20 P-KR3	QR-B	51 K-B3	RxP
21 P-B4	PxP	52 R-B8	Kt-Q
22 R-B	R-R3	53 RxKt	K-B3
23 RxP	R-Kt3	54 Kt-Q4ch	K-Q3
24 R-Q2	R-R	55 KtxPch	K-B3
25 Kt-Q5	R-Kt2	56 R-KR8	KxP
26 R-K3	Kt-Q(a)	57 RxP	R-KB7
27 Kt-K7ch	K-Q2	58 R-R7ch	K-Q
28 Kt-B5	R(Kt2)-R2	59 Kt-Q4	P-R6
29 R-K7ch	K-B	60 R-R7	P-R7
30 P-Q5	P-R4	and White won easily in 13 moves	
31 Kt-Q4	R-Kt2		

(a) If 26 . . . R(R)-Kt; 27 R-K7, KtxR; 28 KtxKtch, K-Kt2; 29 KtxR, RxKt; 30 RxBP, RxP; 31 R-B4, winning the RP, might follow. The text may be inferior. Rook endings are always treacherous.

A. A. U. OVERRULES PROTEST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—The hockey committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States yesterday overruled a protest against participation of Canadian players in the United States championships and ruled they were eligible to compete. The protest was filed by the Michigan Association of the A. A. U. and was directed especially against the Atlantic City Sea Gulls, defending national champions.

CLUB OWNERS CONFER IN N. Y.

N. L. Officials Tighten Regulation Against Giving Bonuses to Players

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Baseball club owners of the National League wrestled yesterday with most of their main problems, including some means to help the minor leagues financially, but the only concrete results of nearly five hours' discussions were (1) the tightening of regulations against giving any bonuses whatsoever to ball players and (2) plans to stage East-West competition earlier in the season.

The magnates deferred definite adoption of their 1933 schedule, however, in hopeful contemplation of the Pennsylvania legislation aimed at permitting Sunday baseball in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Alternative schedules have been drawn, but the opening and closing dates, April 12 and Oct. 1, are the same.

The following open day bookings also are set: New York at Boston, Brooklyn at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Chicago, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

The magnates said yesterday they had received no assurances regarding the Pennsylvania legislation, but upon being advised the Sunday sports bill had passed the lower House, they expressed hope it would go through the Senate and receive the signature of Governor Pinchot.

Proposals for a "moratorium" for a period of 18 months in the debts of minor league clubs whose franchises now have lapsed, were discussed by National League men with representatives of the National Association, but no definite action was taken.

Under the new schedule plans, National League clubs in the West will invade the eastern half of the circuit on May 2, eight days earlier than usual. The eastern clubs will start their first western trip May 16, two weeks earlier. The magnates hope this will stimulate the customers and help prevent lopsided starts in a section where one or two clubs dominate.

The remaining "loophole" in the bonus system was plugged up by adoption of an amendment to the National League rules preventing any club from dealing with its players contingent on where the club finishes in the penant race. Heretofore the anti-bonus clause has outlawed only the giving of extra money for playing achievements, such as the batting average or the number of pitching victories recorded.

Umpire salaries have been reduced, President John A. Heydler said, and Ted McGrew, of the International League, signed to replace Charles Donnelly. This completes a staff of 10 arbiters.

REGATTA PLANS IN SETBACK

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8 (AP)—Efforts to stage a national regatta on the Olympic rowing course at Long Beach in June virtually were dropped yesterday when Los Angeles and Long Beach civic organizations, which planned to stage the event, were informed that only two eastern crews could make the trip. In a letter to Steve Cunningham, graduate manager of the University of California at Los Angeles, John Arthur Brown, secretary of the American Rowing Association, said only Massachusetts Institute of Technology found it possible to participate should the event be staged. Wisconsin also looked with favor on the idea, Cunningham said, but the rest of the institutions interested in rowing either had conflicting dates or felt unable to afford the expense of keeping their crews in training.

RICE AND BEACH WIN EASILY

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 8 (AP)—Grantland Rice, the medalist, and Rex Beach, defending champion, came through with easy victories in the first round of match play yesterday in the annual Artists and Writers Association golf tournament. Rice defeated Charles McAdams, 6 and 5. Beach won over Billy de Beck, 4 and 2. Other first flight results: Frank Crowninshield won from Fontaine Fox, 1 up; Francis Wurzburg defeated D. Roberts, 1 up in 20 holes; Ray McCarthy was victor over Duncan Stewart, 6 and 5; Merle Thorpe beat Tom Webb, 3 and 2; Arthur Somers Roche defeated Richard Walsh, 3 and 2, and Jeff Machamer turned in a 3 and 2 win over Bruce Barton.

RED WINGS TAKE GOLDSWORTHY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 8—Detroit Olympics, only two points out of last place in the International Hockey League, will be obliged to finish the season without the services of their outstanding performer, Leroy Goldsworthy. The latter has been recalled by Detroit Red Wings of the National League. His departure just about robs Olympics of any hopes of getting into the playoffs. Detroit owners made the move because they considered Olympics did not have sufficient strength to beat out Windsor for the fourth position in the post season tournament.

GREEN LOSES STAR ATHLETES

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 8 (AP)—Dartmouth's track prospects suffered a staggering blow yesterday, when Capt. Calvin H. Milans of Washington, D. C., one of the most consistent high jumpers in college ranks; William C. (Bill) Barrett of Youngstown, Ohio, the Green's best hurdler, and Charles H. Pyewell of Reading, Penna., fastest quartermiler on Coach Harry L. Hillman's squad, withdrew from college. Athletic officials did not announce the reasons for their withdrawals, which came just after the midyear examinations.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Akron 29, Case 27.
Charleston 35, Presbyterian 49.
Duke 44, Davidson 28.
Georgia 33, William & Mary 32.
Illinois 26, St. Louis 19.
Lenoir Rhyne 35, Atlantic 25.
Mt. Union 41, Hiram 26.
North Carolina 34, Wash. & Lee 23.
Ohio Wesleyan 44, Miami 31.
Oregon State 31, Oregon 21.
Rochester 37, Hamilton 22.
St. John's 34, Long Island 22.
Tex. 23, Columbia 20.

GALITZEN PLANS TO TURN PRO

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8 (AP)—Michael J. Galitzen (Mickey Riley to the sports world) announced yesterday that he will turn professional. The Xth Olympiad spring board diving champion said he had received several offers last summer and all of them still are good. He intends to think them over and accept the best.

CAVANEY SIGNS FOR 1933

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8 (AP)—Jimmy Cavaney, manager of the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast Baseball League, signed a contract here recently to continue at the post for 1933, club officials announced. It will be Cavaney's second year as manager.

FIVE ENGLISH PLAYERS LEFT

Overseas Stars Enter Round of Eight in U. S. Squash Racquets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., Feb. 8—Five of the eight English touring players, the lone representative of Canada and all eight of the American seeded contestants advanced to the round of eight in the United States women's squash racquets championship being held on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club here yesterday.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., the defending champion, was defeated yesterday, but not in the individual championship, in which competition she defeated Margaret Anderson of Plainfield, N. J., 15—7, 15—3, 15—10.

Mrs. Howe's defeat came in the Class A round-robin team match between Philadelphia, the winner 5 to 0, and Boston. Mrs. Howe, Boston leader, bowed to Mrs. Crawford C. Madiera, Philadelphia representative, at 5—15, 15—7, 15—6, 15—9. Philadelphia now faces New York for the team championship. Boston lost to the New York combination on Monday.

Two Englishwomen, Cicely Fenwick, 1931 champion of England, and Mrs. V. S. Daniell took to a court at noon yesterday when most of the spectators and players were having luncheon, and put on one of, if not the finest, exhibitions of women's squash racquets in this country, and this took place in spite of the fact that the English were playing in their first tournament in the United States on courts much smaller than those in England and using a ball unlike the standard English sphere. Miss Fenwick came out of the struggle as victor, winning at 15—9, 15—11, 17—16.

The other Englishwoman to lose out yesterday was Mrs. Gwendda DuBoulay, who bowed to Cecile Bowes of Cynwyd, Penna., runnerup for the United States title in 1931. The American won at 15—8, 17—16, 15—7.

Mrs. G. Bryans Wolfe, captain of the English players, unseeded, lost one game in defeating Edith Hahs of Philadelphia, 15—7, 15—12, 15—18, 15—9; Nancy Cave, English titleholder in 1930 and seeded fourth in the tournament, also dropped a game before winning from Margaret Boswick of Bronxville, N. Y., 12—15, 15—5, 15—4, 15—9.

Susan Noel, present English champion, and seeded No. 1, scored a 15—9, 15—8, 15—2 victory over Mrs. Harden Crawford of New York. The Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, 1931 South of England champion and daughter of Lady Wentworth, defeated a Boston player, Priscilla Bartol, 15—6, 15—3, 17—15.

Mrs. Herbert H. Lancaster of Quebec, Canadian champion, defeated Mrs. Homer Albers of Boston, 15—9, 15—11, 15—13.

The other American players winning yesterday were: Ruth Hall of Merion, Penn., Mrs. H. Stuart Green of Tarrytown, N. Y., Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira of Merion, Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, Mass., Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, Anne B. Townsend, Anne Dyer and Ann Page, all of Merion.

Miss Sears, noted Boston sportswoman, 1928 national squash racquets champion, has been elected president of the United States Women's Squash Racquets Association, succeeding Mrs. Edgar Arnold of Greenwich, Conn. Members of the associated voted the 1934 national championship tournament to New York, to be played at either the Junior League or the Cosmopolitan Club. Mrs. Green of Tarrytown was elected vice-president, succeeding Miss Sears, and Ann Page was chosen secretary replacing Mrs. Homer Albers, Boston.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Ruth Hall, Merion, Penna., defeated Helen Horner, New Haven, Conn., 15—4, 15—8, 15—5.

Mrs. T. Bryans Wolfe, England, defeated Edith Hahs, Philadelphia, 15—7, 15—12, 15—18, 15—9.

Nancy Cave, England, defeated Margaret Bostwick, Bronxville, N. Y., 12—15, 15—5, 15—4, 15—9.

Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Tarrytown, N. Y., defeated Frances Elliott, Philadelphia, 15—13, 15—4, 12—15, 15—12.

Mrs. C. C. Madeira, Merion, defeated Mrs. Louis Sieler, Philadelphia, 11—15, 15—9, 15—6, 15—10.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass., defeated Barbara Strebeigh, Philadelphia, 15—7, 15—8, 16—13.

The Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, England, defeated Priscilla Bartol, Boston, 15—6, 15—3, 17—15.

Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Mrs. M. P. Dickinson, Princeton, N. J., 15—12, 15—9, 7—15, 18—14.

Anne B. Townsend, Merion, defeated Mrs. A. J. Lamme, Rye, N. Y., 17—15, 15—6, 15—12.

Susan Noel, England, defeated Mrs. Harden Crawford, New York, 15—9, 15—8, 15—2.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, Mass., defeated Margaret Anderson, Plainfield, N. J., 15—7, 15—3, 15—10.

Anne Dyer, Merion, defeated Mrs. Jacob S. Disston Jr., Philadelphia, 18—16, 15—9, 17—18, 13—15, 18—16.

Cecile Bowes, Cynwyd, defeated Mrs. Gwendda DuBoulay, England, 15—8, 17—16, 15—7.

Ann Page, Merion, defeated Esther Daly, Merion, 15—10, 15—11, 15—13.

Mrs. Herbert H. Lancaster, Quebec, defeated Mrs. Homer Albers, Boston, 15—9, 15—11, 15—13.

Cicely Fenwick, England, defeated Mrs. V. S. Daniell, England, 15—9, 15—11, 17—16.

PIRATES REDUCE PRICES

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Feb. 8 (AP)—A reduction of $50 each in the price of season box seats has been announced by the Pittsburgh Pirates' management. The new price of $150 plus $15 tax is the same that was in effect in 1925. The old price was $200 plus $20 tax. There was no indication that any other reduction in prices will be made.

BROOKLYN LEFT-HANDER SIGNS

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Joe Shaute, veteran left-handed pitcher of the Brooklyn Dodgers, yesterday added his name to the long list of satisfied athletes who have sent in their signed contracts to the Dodger business office.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Lehigh 24, Syracuse 6.
Tufts 38½, Temple 1½.

Dr. Elliott Would End Classes Early

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—A defense of intercollegiate competition as a definite part of undergraduate life was made by Dr. Edward S. Elliott, director of athletics at Columbia University, in his annual report to President Nicholas Murray Butler, made public recently.

There are those who advocate the abolition of intercollegiate sports, claiming that the program is too costly in time to the student, and in money to the university, and that the contribution made by them to a student's education and development could be acquired equally well in the less rigorous and more informal intramural sports, Dr. Elliott said.

"With that opinion I am not in accord. In every undergraduate body there are found students who wish to excel in one or more sports, whether it be football, swimming or throwing the discus. They subject themselves to rigorous training and severe discipline in order to acquire a desired proficiecy, and they find their satisfactions in competition with a worthy competitor.

"I believe the university should furnish teachers, facilities and equipment for this group."

Dr. Elliott urged speedy completion of additional play areas at Baker Field, the university sports field on the Harlem, construction of a new gymnasium and a building suitable for winter occupancy by the Columbia Outing Club. He also recommended a change in the arrangement of the college curriculum to end classes at 2 p. m. so that more students could take part in athletics. In some cases students now must attend classes up until 5 p. m., he said.

HARVARD CLUB WINS PLAYOFF POSITION

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS 'C' STANDING

NEW YORK DIVISION—GROUP I

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	Pct
Harvard Club	4	0	17	3	1.000
Princeton Club	1	1	13	7	.750
Yale Club	2	2	10	10	.500
University Club	1	3	7	13	.250
Heights Casino	0	4	3	17	.000
GROUP II					
Dartmouth Club	3	0*	17	2	1.000
Union League Club	3	0*	15	4	1.000
Columbia U. C.	2	2	10	10	.500
Rockaway H. C.	1	3	4	16	.250
The Squash Club	0	4	3	17	.000

*Deciding match postponed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Harvard Club won the playoff position in the first group of the New York division of the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Class C team championships, yesterday, when the final round was played, defeating Yale Club on the courts of the latter, 5 to 0. Princeton Club took second place, by defeating Heights Casino, 4 to 1, on the home courts of the winner.

In the second group, the unbeaten leaders, Dartmouth Club and Union League Club, tied in matches at 2-all, and the fifth match to decide which team will compete in the playoffs, between Charles H. Jewett 2d, for Union League, and J. Mills, will be played next week. The other match went by default to Columbia University Club, when The Squash Club failed to put in an appearance. The summary:

GROUP ONE

HARVARD CLUB 5, YALE CLUB 0

W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated G. A. Phelps, 15—10, 15—11, 15—3.

J. L. Jacobs, Harvard Club, defeated J. W. Walker, 12—15, 10—15, 15—10, 18—16, 15—11.

P. D. Trafford Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Huntington McLane, 15—10, 12—15, 15—12, 15—16, 15—10.

J. N. Olmsted, Harvard Club, defeated J. A. Roberts, 13—15, 17—16, 18—16, 17—16, 15—12.

Walter Maynard Jr., Harvard Club, defeated A. E. Greer, 15—13, 17—18, 15—12, 15—9.

PRINCETON CLUB 4, HEIGHTS CASINO 1

D. B. McElroy, Princeton Club, defeated A. Abrahamsmith, 15—5, 15—8, 5—15, 15—4.

A. G. Dunn, Princeton Club, defeated F. A. Ward, 15—11, 17—16, 15—8.

D. P. Reed, Princeton Club, defeated T. FitzRandolph, 14—15, 15—10, 18—14, 15—12.

Philip Bastedo, Princeton Club, defeated R. C. Ward, 15—8, 18—7, 15—8.

L. H. Fitch, Casino, defeated E. O. Wittmer, 18—16, 15—13, 5—15, 13—15, 18—16.

GROUP TWO

DARTMOUTH CLUB 3, UNION LEAGUE CLUB 2

E. H. Chamberlain, Dartmouth Club, defeated A. G. Scheerer, 10—15, 15—10, 15—8, 15—7.

G. V. Coe, Union League Club, defeated W. H. Hays, 8—15, 18—16, 15—10, 13—15, 15—11.

O. H. Hicks, Dartmouth Club, defeated C. W. Hooven, 9—15, 15—8, 18—16, 15—11.

F. K. Barbour, Union League Club, defeated J. A. Davis, 15—9, 15—9, 15—16, 17—16, 15—12.

YALE STRENGTHENS GRIP ON LEADERSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 8—Rallying for victory in the final minutes of play, the Yale University quintet strengthened its hold on first place in the eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League race, defeating Columbia University in the Payne Whitney Gymnasium last night, 23 to 20. It was Yale's fourth triumph of the season.

Capt. R. D. O'Connell '33 was high-point man for the Eli with seven points. Leonard Hartman '33 accounted for seven of Columbia's points. The score was tied seven times during the game, with Yale leading at the half, 14 to 12.

YALE		COLUMBIA
Nikkel, lf	rg, Meisel	
Elliott, rf	lg, Hartman	
O'Connell, Kellogg, c	c, McDowell	
Miles, lg	rf, Asselin	
Reese, rg	lf, Tomb	

Score—Yale 23, Columbia 20. Goals from floor—Elliott 3, Nikkel 2, O'Connell 2, Miles for Yale; Hartman 3, Tomb, Asselin, McDowell, Meisel for Columbia. Goals from foul—O'Connell 3, Nikkel 2, Miles 2 for Yale; Asselin 2, McDowell 2, Hartman, Meisel for Columbia. Referee—Walsh. Umpires—Murray and Carroll.

PHILADELPHIA BACK IN LEAD OF STANDING

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	15	6	8	76	58	36
Providence	16	3	9	74	62	35
Boston	13	4	9	78	57	30
New Haven	9	3	14	55	70	21
Quebec	7	2	30	62	98	16

RESULT FEB. 7
Philadelphia 2, New Haven 1.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 8 (AP)—The Philadelphia Arrows regained first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League last night by defeating New Haven Eagles, 2 to 1, in spite of a vigorous Eagle offensive.

PHILADELPHIA		NEW HAVEN
Runge, lw	rw	Collings
Anderson, c	c	Bumister
Boyd, rw	lw	Wilson
Desmarais, ld	rd	Regan
McGoldrick, rd	ld	Speyer
Cude, g	g	Roberts

Alternates—Peters, Nichols, Pratt, Hudson, Conn for Philadelphia; Keating, Convey, Kuhn, Paddon, Pringle, Radley, Doran for New Haven.

Score—Philadelphia 2, New Haven 1. Goals—Hudson, Conn for Philadelphia; Wilson for New Haven. Assist—Nichols for Philadelphia. Officials—F. A. Synnott, Boston, and N. N. Shay, New Haven. Time—Three 20m. periods.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	18	5	8	84	49	41
London	16	7	8	86	48	39
Syracuse	17	5	9	92	73	39
Windsor	11	5	14	59	73	27
Detroit	9	2	19	50	89	20
Cleveland	7	4	20	66	105	18

RESULTS FEB. 7
Buffalo 6, Cleveland 3.
Windsor 3, Detroit 2.

WINDSOR WINS IN SECOND PERIOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 8—Scoring three times in less than a minute and a half in the late stages of the second period, Windsor Bulldogs snatched up a 3-to-2 victory from Detroit Olympics here last night. Olympics went into the second period leading 2 to 0 on goals by Makarski and Goldsworthy. Field got two goals and Arbour one in the second for Windsor. Alex Gray, former Cleveland center, assisted in all three goals. It was the first victory for Windsor over Olympics in three games this season.

BUFFALO TAKES LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., Feb. 8—Buffalo Bisons became the undisputed leaders of the International Hockey League here last night by gaining a hard-earned 6-to-2 victory over Cleveland Indians. It was the first defeat for the Indians in five games. Bisons now have a two-point lead over London and Syracuse. They have played two games less than London and one less than Syracuse.

C. A. EDWARDS DEFEATS DURAND

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 8 (AP)—Celest Durand of Garden City, L. I., one of the favorites in the annual south Florida golf championship here, was defeated 3 and 1 in his opening round yesterday by C. A. Edwards of Hempstead, L. I. Other favorites for the most part came through easily. Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., and Albert R. Hakes of Dunkirk, N. Y., both won their matches. Goodwin defeated E. W. Tattersoll of Toronto, 6 and 5. Hakes won over Johnny Witman of Palm Beach, 5 and 3. W. H. Hyde of Ridgeway, Penna., beat Arthur Brown of Boston, 5 and 3, and S. W. Heald of Worcester, Mass., beat Chester Maxwell of Princeton, N. J., 4 and 3.

BLUENOSE SKIPPER WILLING

LUNENBURG, N. S., Feb. 8 (AP)—Capt. Angus Walters, skipper of the Canadian fishing schooner Bluenose, said last night he would be "very, very glad" to match tacks again with Gloucester's Gertrude L. Thebaud in a renewal of the international series this year, but not in so early a month as August. Captain Walters said he would match the Bluenose against the United States representative in October, the usual date, but that business would prevent an earlier meeting. Members of the Gloucester race committee, meeting yesterday, had agreed tentatively that the 1933 race be held some time in August.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

Iowa 1388, Brooklyn P. I. 1327.

Sportsmanship Of Team Not Question

MELBOURNE, Vic., Feb. 8 (AP)—The Australian Board of Cricket Control today wired the Marylebone Cricket Club, ruling body in England, that it meant no reflection on the English test-match team players when it charged that the "body line" bowling of Harold Larwood was unsportsmanlike.

"We do not regard the sportsmanship of your team as being in question," the cricket board cabled London. "Our position was fully considered at a recent meeting and, as indicated in our cable of Jan. 30, it is the particular class of bowling referred to therein which we consider to be not in the best interests of cricket. And in this view we are supported by many eminent English cricketers. We join heartily with you in hoping the remaining tests will be played with the traditional

Australia Feels U. S. Harms Itself Most By Production Of Films That Burlesque It

If Hollywood, They Say, Wants World to Believe America a Land of Racketeers, Gunmen and Alcoholics, the Responsibility Is Plain

Reports that many of the American films sent abroad are distorting and misrepresenting American life so that a false impression of the country is gaining ground among other nations have induced THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to undertake an inquiry into the basis of the reports, results of which are set forth in a series of 20 articles, of which this is the fifteenth.*

Australia

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—If the United States, through its films, persists in exhibiting soiled linen to the nations of the world, then it has only itself to blame if some unflattering misconceptions arise in those countries about American mentality, morals and manners.

The average, commonsense Australian, judged on broad standards, is probably much the same as the average, commonsense American, but Hollywood seems determined to leave the Australian to ferret out that fact for himself. And if, consequently, there is implanted in the thoughts of some Australians a vague idea that the U. S. A.'s population has a preponderance of racketeers, gunmen, alcoholic millionaires and unmoral women, the responsibility must rest at least partly on Hollywood.

No one would suggest that in Australia, Hollywood's film representation of America and Americans is taken literally, any more than the average stage play is regarded as a true portrayal of life in its normal simplicity. Even at the height of the slapstick era Australians in the main knew well enough that the indiscriminate throwing of custard pies was not a universal pastime in the United States.

Nevertheless, constant repetition of lawlessness and liquor themes in the films, taken in conjunction with cabled reports of gang warfare, has undeniably influenced Australian opinion of American city life.

Like Good Films

Australian audiences are extremely appreciative of good films, and generously tolerant of bad ones. They willingly acknowledge a debt of gratitude to Hollywood for the countless hours of entertainment it has provided. But a patron of keen sensibility must sooner or later ask why Hollywood producers insist on telling the world so often about unpleasant people and unpleasant practices—presenting so many of their countrymen in such unattractive guises.

Tales of crime and cruelty have followed one another, with corrupt officials, gangsters, romantic or repellant, and their equally undesirable enemies and associates stalking across the screen in what appears to be an inexhaustible army. Added to them is sometimes an appalling representation—or misrepresentation—of a brutal prison system, such as in "Ladies of the Big Houses." This film suggested that it was perfectly natural for law officers to be corrupt, and for women to be shot down.

Then there was "The Vice Squad," another story of police corruption, which provoked widespread protests when screened in Australia. The film was originally banned by the Commonwealth Censorship Board but with two cuts was later passed by the Appeal Board. The then Assistant Minister for Customs Mr. F. Forde, defended the film on the ground that it showed the nemesis of immorality and folly, but its critics—newspapers as well as religious and social reform leaders—would not concede that the means were justified.

Bad Impressions Left

With films of this kind, extreme examples though they may be, it is inevitable that an impression remains in Australia that corruption is rife in the police force of the United States.

Then again, if an Australian were to base his opinion on a picture like "Young Sinners," the predominant qualifications of rich Americans would appear to be imbecility, snobbery and license. Admittedly Americans are entitled to be depicted in whatever manner they please, but to the onlooker it sometimes passes understanding — especially when all this comes from a great nation which has set new world standards in national boost and intensive advertising.

It was this viewpoint which was expressed recently by the Victorian Attorney-General, Mr. R. G. Menzies, when he said that if he were an American he would strongly object to American films on the ground that they were an insult to the country to which he belonged.

"Does it not seem to be playing it fairly low down on one's country," he said, "to send into the world a succession of films representing Americans as morons having no sense of humor, but possessing one of the most extraordinary social systems the world has ever seen."

Good Film Doubly Welcome

Is it to be wondered at that a discerning film patron welcomed so warmly a picture of the type in which George Arliss has scored his big talkie successes. On seeing "The Millionaire," that delightful comedy of American life, or "Alexander Hamilton," a charming tale of real people, an audience can forget and forgive the harrowing episodes of last week's program.

Hollywood's preference for the unpleasant is the more difficult to understand when it is realized how the screen may be used as a vehicle of national propaganda. This is shown in a picture like "Hell Divers," a demonstration to the world of the power and efficiency of the United States Navy and air force. But the pill of propaganda must be well sugared by the story to succeed in Australia, where audiences are quick to take exception to an overdose of self-advertisement.

Australia cannot expect to impose its own especial standards on film producers of other countries, but it does impose a strict system of censorship to eliminate what are regarded here as the most objectionable features.

In his last annual report to the minister for customs, Mr. Creswell O'Reilly, commonwealth chief censor, showed that during the year 1499 films were imported from the United States, 321 from the United Kingdom and 101 from other countries. Of the 368 "feature films" from the United States, 131 were passed only after cuts had been made and 18 were finally rejected. Of 91 British "feature films," 28 were cut and eight were finally rejected. Mr. O'Reilly stated that the moral ideas introduced in United States films frequently necessitated severe cutting.

Ample Good Film Material

The humdrum, everyday life of the humdrum, everyday person would not satisfy that same humdrum, everyday person as a film theme; he wants something that will lift him out of his humdrum, everyday life and show him some other facet of the world from a fresh angle. America must teem with satisfying themes portraying stimulating people. Let the producers retain their gangsters and their gunmen if they will, but let those infamous gentlemen be kept in their proper place. If the screen showed right and wrong truthfully, then it would become one of the greatest powers for good in the world; and if it showed America truthfully, it could be a 100 per cent advertising medium.

No doubt fashions in scenarios will change, and it seems reasonable to hope that they will change for the better. Is it not practicable to eliminate some of the distorted high lights, and substitute some of the healthful atmosphere of those millions of natural, normal, happy Americans who move onward serenely to a destiny a little more elevating and a little more satisfying than a speakeasy?

Most Australians do not now, and will not in future, take the pictures seriously enough to lose their entire sense of values, but if producers continue to exhibit an exaggerated version of the seamy side of their country and countrymen, how can they blame us if we sometimes fail to see America and Americans in a proper perspective?

World Trade Agenda Puts Debts First

(Continued from Page 1)

of national credit policies and money market conditions.

"(b) Measures to permit a better distribution and utilization of existing and future stocks of monetary gold.

Currency Stabilization Fund

"Both of these conditions can be greatly facilitated by the establishment of an international currency stabilization fund. Pending the creation of such a fund a general return to the gold standard can be greatly aided by the extension of necessary foreign credits to those of the countries returning to the gold standard, which require a strengthening of their central bank reserves. A procedure of this sort would help to restore confidence in the national currencies."

The special committee, under chairmanship of Herr Abraham Frowein, German industrialist and president of the International Chamber, was made up as follows:

Dr. Eduard Hamm, former German Cabinet member; Dr. Gerhard Dernburg, former German Minister of Finance and Colonies; M. Andre Peltzer, president, National Textile Federation of Belgium; M. Henry de Peyerimhoff, president, Central Committee Coal Producers' Association of France; M. Louis Pommery, deputy director, French National Bank for Foreign Commerce; M. Robert Juillard, president, Chamber of Commerce in Geneva; Prof. Dr. G. M. Verryn Stuart, Netherlands; Signor Gino Olivetti, executive director, National Association of Manufacturers of Italy; Dr. W. H. Coates of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London; Dr. Leo Pasvolsky of the Brookings Economic Institution, Washington, D. C., representing the American committee of the International Chamber.

Germany Active in Business Along Many and Varied Lines

Mining, Aviation, Banking, Public Utilities, Transportation—All Either Owned Outright or Controlled in Degrees by Reich

An investigation of the extent to which governments are participating in industry in various parts of the world has been undertaken by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *the results being set forth in 18 articles, of which this is the third.*

Germany

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN — Airplanes pierce the clouds, coal cars scuttle beneath the earth and locomotives thunder over a network of iron rails at the command of the German Government.

The Reich is "in business" to an extent duplicated in few, if any, other countries.

Banking has become a state dominated affair. Steel plants have passed under government ownership. Electric works are held in the public hand. Telephone bells ring and telegraph sounders click exclusively at the Government's behest. Timber stands in state-owned forests. Salt comes out of government mines.

Even the housewife, filling a kettle of government-fabricated aluminum with water from a publicly owned main, may cook eggs by municipally produced gas—listening meanwhile to a radio program from a government-controlled broadcasting system.

The extent to which the Government has entered many commercial fields in recent years has been a direct result of efforts to "rescue" business and industry. Concerns vital to the economic fabric of the nation have been in difficulties. They have needed Government funds. The Government has taken stock in exchange for its advances and thus found itself at least part owner in a host of enterprises.

But this socialistic tendency invoked the displeasure of the von Papen régime. Its "12-month plan," calculated to stimulate industry by the provision of almost outright credit "gifts" approximating 2,800,000,000 marks ($665,000,000 at 23.70) was characterized as a step away from previous government participation.

Many government commercial activities had the sanction of long tradition. Transportation and communication constitute virtually a state monopoly.

The Reich railroad system, with a valuation of 24,500,000,000 marks and a traffic of more than 31,000,000,000 ton-miles in 1931, is completely government controlled. There are, however, 309 little private railroads in Germany acting as feeders to the Reichsbahn, and supervised by the Government.

Individual states participate financially in some of them. Prussia, for example, holds 71,000,000 marks of the stock of 152 of these managements, which represent a total capitalization of 152,000,000 marks. In addition to these railroad services, a number of traction systems are in municipal hands, notably in the capital, where the Berlin Traffic Company a few years ago brought about unified control of street car, bus and underground lines.

Fully Controls Aviation

Aviation, through the Luft-Hansa Company, is a Government monopoly. The company's planes in the summer of 1931 were flying 30,000 miles a day, carrying 82,998 passengers and 3,000,000 pounds of freight during the year. Government subsidies are provided not only to the Luft-Hansa but to private aircraft factories.

The postal service, as well as carrying the mails, includes transportation among its varied activities. Its motorbus lines carried 87,000,000 passengers last year. In addition the post office operates a commercial "post check" banking system. The income from these two fields of government operation totaled 1,300,000,000 marks in 1931.

In communications — telephone, telegraph and radio are virtually complete government monopolies. The telephone service with an income of 680,000,000 marks, and the telegraph with an income of 80,000,000 marks annually are both controlled through the Ministry of Posts.

Radio, although permitting the existence of nine local broadcasting companies, is essentially a Reich monopoly. The Reich not only directly controls the major transmitters but supervises the private companies both as to programs and finance. The entire radio income is derived from a government tax on receiving sets estimated at 80,000,000 marks a year.

Strong Hand in Banking

Government participation in banking, beyond the normal state functions such as control of the central bank of issue, took on its present form as almost a direct result of the process of rescuing the nation's finances after the bank collapses of 1931.

At present the Government directly controls joint stock banks with 52.4 per cent of the deposits in such institutions. Adding the state and provincial banks to this total raises to something more than 80 per cent the amount of commercial banking directly under government control.

Thus the Dresdner-Danat Bank, which has the largest number of branches of any financial institution in Germany, finds 90 per cent of its capital in the hands of the Gold Diskontbank, a sister institution of the German Reichsbank.

The United Commerz and Privat Bank and Allgemeine Deutsche Kredit-Anstalt has 70 per cent of its capital in government hands. These acquisitions, coming after the 1931 bank crash, affect capital and reserves totaling 360,000,000 marks. Both institutions have a management committee of private bankers named by the Government.

In the Deutsche Bank and Disconto Gesellschaft, the largest private bank remaining in Germany, the Government has a minority stock ownership.

The Reichs Kredit Gesellschaft, with its capital and reserves of 60,000,000 marks, is essentially a Government institution, its entire capital having passed into the Reich's hands through progressive development.

In the steel industry, the recent arrangement of the Government to acquire 110,000,000 shares of the Gelsenkirchen Steel Company placed the Reich in a position where it can assume a control of between 40 and 50 per cent of the German Steel Trust, which dominates the nation's major heavy industry.

Through a consortium headed by government-owned banks, the Government prepared to take over the stock for the twofold purpose of aiding the banks which had extended heavy credits to the steel company and to prevent sale of the capital stock to foreign purchasers.

The Gelsenkirchen agreement was ratified as one of the last acts of the Bruening Government and constitutes a heritage which was not too pleasing to the von Papen Government which desired to safeguard, in so far as possible, the initiative of private enterprise.

In numerous fields of public utilities, including electric works, gas works, nitrogen products plants and aluminium works, the Government owns stock varying from a small interest to complete control. Special companies have been formed to hold the stock—the Vereinigte Industrie Unternehmungen Aktien Gesellschaft of the Reich, which is known as the "Viag" and such state companies as the "Preussag" which occupies a similar position in Prussia.

Rules Public Utilities

The "Viag," in its last report, showed holdings in 19 companies which have a total capitalization of 724,400,000 marks. In seven companies the Government controls the entire stock. In two it has a majority. In the entire group its holdings aggregate 41 per cent of the capitalization.

Estimates of the extent of Government participation in public utilities are based largely upon statistics for 1928. They show 85 per cent of the nation's gas production in federal and state hands, while 57 per cent of the electricity is produced in state or city plants.

Public plants provide 96 per cent of the water supply. Forty per cent of the salt comes from state works. Ten per cent of the potash and 20 per cent of the coal comes from publicly owned works. One-third of the lead and approximately one-quarter of Germany's silver production, which is a by-product of the lead-mining operations, is in the public hands.

Government Owns Aluminum

Aluminum, as the result of steps taken in this industry during the war, is a government monopoly, the Reich controlling 80 per cent of the production and part of the remainder being in the hands of some of the states. Petroleum represents one of the latest fields into which public ownership has stepped, the Prussian Government having retained the option to sink its own wells as opposed to the previous outright leases.

Agriculture is the oldest field in which the public hand is felt. Government and state aid to agriculture has taken the major form of extensive credit operations as well as modification of mortgage and other contracts by decree. More than half of Germany's forests are publicly owned and the state of Prussia is the largest land holder in the Reich. It controls approximately 69,000,000 acres of which 61,500,000 is forested. The remainder is divided into 770 "domains" used for agricultural purposes of which 26 are under the immediate management of the state.

Nation's Political Barometer Is On Way to Junkshop

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 8 (AP)—The House today by a roll call vote accepted a minority report of the judiciary committee favoring a change in the date of biennal state elections to make them conform with the date of national elections.

Maine's September elections have been watched in presidential years as indications of the political trend.

The proposed change was part of the Democratic state platform, but the bill providing for it was introduced in the House by a Republican, Representative Roy D. Fernald of Winterport.

A majority of the judiciary committee signed a report that the measure "ought not to pass," but a minority report was returned by three of the committee's ten members.

The vote accepting the minority report was 96 to 50.

Boston Architect Wins House Medal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—The gold medal for the prize-winning design in the Small House Architectural Competition for 1932 has been awarded to Mr. Royal Barry Wills, a Boston architect, according to announcement made by the American Institute of Architects today. President Hoover, honorary chairman of Better Homes in America, which sponsored the contest, will present the medal to Mr. Wills at the White House on Feb. 15.

The house which took the award is a one-and-a-half story structure, the home of Mr. Maurice A. Dunlavy, Brookline, Mass. The jury of award said that "the house submitted by Mr. Wills shows great charm, expresses the spirit of the locality in which it is built, has a fine scale and composition and shows a good use of materials. It has an air of domesticity and shows great care in the manner in which all detail has been brought together."

Honorable mentions were awarded to Mr. Charles S. Keefe, of New York; Mr. Leland F. Fuller, of Santa Monica, Calif.; Mr. Ralph C. Flewelling, of Beverly Hills, Calif.; Mr. William Wilson Wurster, of San Francisco; Miss Elizabeth Colt, of New York; Mr. William Webb Sunderland, of Danbury, Conn., and Mr. Rollin C. Chapin, of Minneapolis.

INVISIBLE SUGAR SUPPLY

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Invisible supply of sugar in the United States Feb. 1, 1933, says Lamborn & Co., was equivalent to 23 days' requirements, the lowest since March, 1921, previous to which data are not available.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

Chasing the Balmy Season

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

WINTER is a mere name, a convention for the benefit of calendars. It is not now winter, sartorially, for those who travel south. Consequently, summer garments for cruises and southern resorts are flushing the fashion horizon with rainbow colors.

The Tailored Woman at a recent showing emphasized certain factors to be held in consideration when preparing for such journeys. "Buy no whimsical clothes," said Mrs. Margaret Falconer, fashionist, who expounded the high points of the display. "Be simple and practical in the things you choose for resort wear, specially if you are going to one of the British possessions."

Suits Informal and Formal

The two-piece unfurred suit, with hip-length jacket, easily fitted but faultlessly tailored, was much stressed for informal wear. To this was added a cape in three-fourths or seven-eighths length, or a swagger coat. In a group of Schiaparelli costumes, the boxy three-fourths coat with clug collar was made important, and in most cases her costumes used two monotones, such as oxford-gray and a lighter tone; dark brown and beige. Capes designed for wear over one-piece informal frocks were often made with broad waistcoats, generously exposed by the capes, which were cut and draped to hang from the middle of the shoulder. Mannish suitings were used exclusively for sports types and checks and stripes were contrasted with plain materials. Mrs. Falconer called attention to the renewed vogue of tweeds. Often these are woven with a thread in contrast to the background, and this thread determines the color of the blouse and the accessories. For shipboard white suits with boxy jackets were sponsored and these usually flaunted somewhere a gay area of plaid or check. One such suit, however, was white throughout, and set off brilliantly by a wide gold belt. More formal suits were fashioned of finer weaves and showed such colors as powder-blue, mellowed by a collar of silver fox; sage green enriched by a tawny fur; and gray spilled into sunshine by butter-yellow accessories.

All the neutral tones remain important. Red is perhaps the favorite accent color and appears in the yellow scale. Geranium and rust are effectively used. Navy blue has returned and is much combined with white. Lemon color is very new and is used with particular effectiveness with gray and brown.

Dated 1933

Among the novelties featured by the Tailored Woman were detachable fur trimmings so shaped as to bring changes on the scarf, the collar and the jacket, while nevertheless expressing a similar idea. Some were made with widely-spaced horizontal fur bands, occasionally allied with ciré ribbon, which encircled the arms and wrapped the shoulders with new lines. In one piece vertical rows of kolinsky formed a shoulder garment of unique effect.

Plaids were another striking feature, used for blouses, tops of bodices, yokes, gilets and jackets, in combination with all colors, including white. The material was often matelasse taffeta, and the large splotch made by the plaid above the waist was never balanced by related touches elsewhere in the costume, which gave the variegated color area a particular dominance.

The prints for the new season showed themselves decidedly individual. For daytime wear the backgrounds were dark but bright and they were patterned with large floral sprays in courageous colors. Those for evening were sheerer and paler. White chiffons were horizontally striped with black; white satins carried powder-blue motifs; and the peony tones were softly blended against neutral backgrounds. One quiet harmony was offered by a leaf pattern in citron and white on dark brown, and there were gray-and-white prints, cool and prim. Sometimes the flowers were cut from the material and appliquéd on accompanying jackets of net; and sometimes they were thus used as dress trimming, in which case they were contrasted with the flat pattern by being fulled at the center and allowed to stand up perkily.

Vying with prints and perhaps excelling them in popularity for formal wear were the lace frocks. Lacquered laces were particularly rich; the suèdes had the grace of softness; and the point d'esprit was crisp and frosty. Haircloth was used in one case to extend the bottom of the skirt of a black point d'esprit. A flamingo-colored frock was entirely composed of rather narrow ruffles of lace, as was also its accompanying cape of waist-length. Ecru lace on ivory silk was at once sumptuous and dainty; and lace appliquéd on chiffon was deliciously fragile in effect. A subtle shade of lavender-blue had a nightlike sheen, commending it for southern evenings when windows are flung wide and the lights of deep-toned, starry nature blend subtly with the color harmonies of men.

Mrs. Falconer emphasized the importance of appropriate accessories, such as cuban heels on shoes worn with sports costumes; and hats which complete by perfect proportions and blended colors the pattern of the costume.

White shoes have returned to favor to accompany white suits; and shoes in very gay leathers and fabrics are comme il faut with prints in high colors.

The Debutante's Outfit

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE young girl who is refurbishing her wardrobe at the present time will welcome those little shops within department stores which specialize in her special needs and where she can find in close groupings the various types of costume which she needs, and their important accessories.

For the nonchalant hours of the day, she will wish to select some knitted frocks and two- and three-piece costumes. A new feature in sweaters and knitted frocks are their closings straight down the back with rows of buttons, very often copper. A copper clasp on the belt may respond to them. It is smart to wear turned up the flap of the mannish pocket which so often adorns them.

Look Up!

In dresses of woven fabrics designed for all-day, and the others designed for semi-formal and formal occasions, the shoulders have become a point of interest, being shirred in deep patterns and always in such a manner as to give breadth. Yokes often appear, particularly in the backs of the bodice portion, and are of various shapes and sometimes intricately tucked. Below them the corsage may be laid in pleats of one kind or another. Where there is no yoke, there is likely to be much drapery at the neckline, and this frequently introduces an accent-color.

Sleeves set-in with cartridge pleats add interest to many simply designed frocks and the long tight cuff to the elbow gives a delightfully trig look to the prevailing style of long sleeves. Short sleeves, consisting of a puff, may reach halfway to the elbow, just to the elbow, or slightly below.

Capes, particularly detachable ones, still play their picturesque and useful rôle on garments for many diverse functions.

Skirts worn with sweaters and blouses are mounting higher on the waistline, particularly in front. In our resuscitation of many Victorian modes we have totally ignored the "Grecian bend," which in the nineteenth century tipped the upper body forward at the hips; and have, instead, adopted what might be called the Botticelli pose, which thrusts forward the lower portion of the torso, emphasizing the posture by the beltline, which rises in front and dips in the back.

Eyelets are a new trimming for the tops of dinner and evening frocks, and are sometimes outlined with metal or with an interesting color.

Black taffeta is in great favor with débutantes, particularly in evening frocks of the picturesque type. Such a dress set off by wide gold bandings was among those shown recently by Lord & Taylor at the Young New Yorker Shop. Organdy ruches of gay or dainty colors, extending like colossal plumage over the shoulders and outlining the décolletage or forming suspender effects, make the wearer look like a bird preening itself. These ruches are sometimes edged with rickrack.

One of the Models

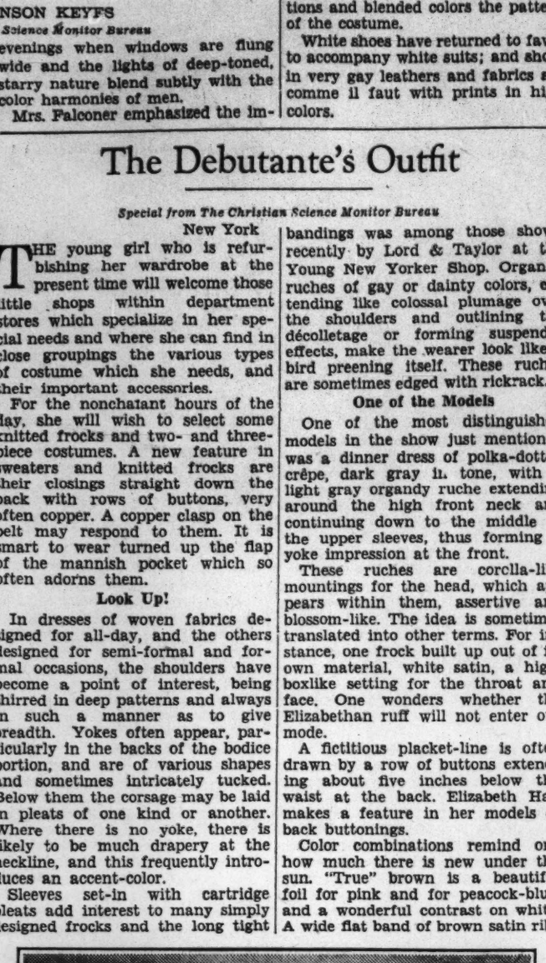
One of the most distinguished models in the show just mentioned was a dinner dress of polka-dotted crêpe, dark gray in tone, with a light gray organdy ruche extending around the high front neck and continuing down to the middle of the upper sleeves, thus forming a yoke impression at the front.

These ruches are corolla-like mountings for the head, which appears within them, assertive and blossom-like. The idea is sometimes translated into other terms. For instance, one frock built up out of its own material, white satin, a high, boxlike setting for the throat and face. One wonders whether the Elizabethan ruff will not enter our mode.

A fictitious placket-line is often drawn by a row of buttons extending about five inches below the waist at the back. Elizabeth Hall makes a feature in her models of back buttonings.

Color combinations remind one how much there is new under the sun. "True" brown is a beautiful foil for pink and for peacock-blue, and a wonderful contrast on white. A wide flat band of brown satin ribbon outlined the décolletage of an evening dress shown by the Young New Yorker Shop, and fell into a bow and long streamers on the back of the skirt. Dark and light blue are a tenderly satisfying alliance, much in favor. Green and terra-cotta have an exciting but harmonious controversy in certain costumes. "Butterscotch" may be combined with mint and wintergreen and other gustatory and non-gustatory colors.

Black jet which used to be associated with the important matron is used today as a favorite trimming on débutante frocks in black or color.



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DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Two Cruise and Southern Resort Costumes, Shown by the Tailored Woman. Left—Frock of White Silk Matelasse With a Colorful Velvet Ascot Tie. Right—Suit of White Silk Crêpe-Bizarre, Made in Several Colors. The Jaunty Jacket With Its Buttoned-Over Pointed Collar Is a Good Style Point. The Prominence of the Belts in Both Costumes Is Also Characteristic of This Season's Styles. The Hats Balance the Outfits Satisfactorily and With Their Quill-Like Tabs of Ribbon Express One of the Trimming Motifs Which Will Dominate Approaching Season.

Your Turn to Make a Speech

This is the sixth of 12 articles appearing on Wednesdays. The seventh is on "Preparing the Speech."

By CARILYN STEVENS

VI—Thinking the Speech Through

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY speech, however tiny, includes five elements: the speaker, the audience, the purpose, the occasion, the subject. In preparing a speech, careful consideration must be given to each of these points. "Know thyself," is good advice for the public speaker. He will study to bring out his true individuality on the platform. A corollary of this is that he will never try to imitate anyone.

Stay on Your Plane of Ease

"Plane of ease" is a graphic technical term used to express one's available qualifications at any particular stage of one's development. For instance, Speaker A may have a deliciously humorous turn of mind and can tell a funny story to perfection. This is his "plane of ease." It is also undoubtedly a valuable asset on the platform. It may not, however, be natural for Speaker B to "be funny." To imitate A would result only in failure. There are other ways that B can win the favor of his audience. Some time ago a series of five lectures was given on the subject of fungi (not a promisingly popular subject). The deep sincerity of the speaker, his ardent enthusiasm for his subject and thorough knowledge of it were more effective than dozens of funny stories. A small audience on the first night grew into a packed house on the fifth.

Schools usually work with students to broaden their plane of ease. Often undreamed-of talents are thus brought to light. A student who thought his plane of ease was light humor discovered through study and practice that he was at his best on profound themes designed to lift his hearers to higher planes of living. Speakers who wish to help themselves to broaden can do so by studying thoroughly and practicing orally a wide variety of selections, which should include poetry, narrative and drama. If Speaker B wishes to develop his ability to tell a good story he can to good purpose study the subject of humor, practice reading such selections, acquire a stock of good stories and try them out on his friends in private life until (or if) this becomes his plane of ease. In public appearances any speaker is wise who will not venture out beyond his developed powers. Honest self-questioning is almost infallible in giving him an answer concerning this.

Slant to Your Audience

Most successful writers today "slant" their work definitely toward the publications for which they write in order the better to serve the readers. The wise speaker also "slants" his speech to his audience. He studies them thoroughly in his endeavor to meet their needs most successfully. This is wisdom and the expression of intelligence. It is the proper interpretation of the old saying "Give the public what it wants." It is not cheap trickery.

Some questions he will ask himself in preparing his speech are: is my audience young or old; men, women or children or a mixed audience; educated or illiterate; are my listeners favorable to me and my subject, or antagonistic, or on the fence. The same subject may be acceptable to a wide variety of audiences if handled differently to meet different tastes. A preacher once had a repertoire of 50 titles from which he could draw when invited to speak away from home. It turned out that all 50 were the same old sermon but dished up differently according to those whom he addressed. Veteran speakers are usually prepared to "slant" to their audiences even after they take the platform. This ability comes through experience. It will also grow through a speaker's keen appreciation of this point and through his careful attention to it in his preparation.

Create Your Atmosphere at Once

This is a technical expression which suggests that the speaker must be thoroughly acquainted with the occasion. "In seasons grave—in seasons gay" the speech must follow the lead, although again the subject matter may be exactly the same. Is it to be formal, informal or just "home folks," he will ask himself. Is it an after-dinner speech, a talk at a business conference or a patriotic address? The occasion will color his speech, through the different kinds of feelings it arouses in him, which in turn he hopes to arouse in his audience. Along this line the audience will follow his lead, not through an intellectual approach, but thrpugh the sincerity and rich depths of his feeling. Against this background (or atmosphere or mood) his speech will be at its best. A correct appreciation of this point will help a speaker to "fuse" his audience into one mood.

Epitome of Club Experience

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RESPONDING to the topic "What My Club Membership Means to Me," Mrs. Thomas J. Walker, first vice-president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, recently gave an epitome of ideal club experience.

Taking Mrs. A. as an example, Mrs. Walker followed her in the contacts which she made when she moved, an entire stranger, to the town of X.

Mrs. A at first, of course, attended the church of her choice. Gradually she became acquainted with other people who attended the same church. These acquaintanceships gave her much pleasure and she eventually took part in different church activities.

Mrs. A., being a thrifty housewife, went to market; she did business at the local bank and she used and enjoyed the services of the town library.

In these various local institutions she saw women whom she had not previously met. They were attractive, apparently interested and interesting people.

At length someone invited her to attend a meeting of the woman's club. There she met the women whom she had seen and admired; women of different creeds; perhaps of other standards; possibly of other nationalities. She became broader, more tolerant. She was beginning to belong to the town.

Through the programs at club meetings she learned a great deal about local conditions. She met town officials and leaders in the cultural life of the vicinity.

More than this; she encountered new subjects of thought. She was afforded an opportunity to join classes that were studying literature, art, music. She was given outlines prepared by thoughtful students on such subjects as world peace, education, cooperation.

After a little time she was appointed a member of a committee and she began to experience the joy of service. She was paying for the privileges which she enjoyed.

This committee work eventually led her to attending a conference with other women in the State who were working along the same lines. An exchange of experiences and viewpoints opened to her new avenues of understanding and thought.

Then she attended a state convention, made other acquaintances, possibly served as a state officer or committee member. Her sympathy deepened, her horizon broadened. She became "state conscious."

In the course of time she attended a national convention where she met women from all parts of a vast country, probably from many other lands as well. She began to understand how the way in which the problems of her town of X were met and conquered, affected the solution of similar problems in towns at great distances from X.

Mrs. A. had become a citizen of the world, and had, thereby, become a better home maker and mother, a better church member, a better townswoman of X.

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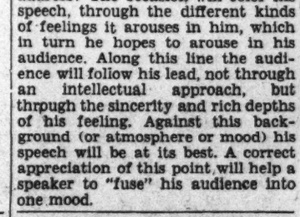

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THE HOME FORUM

The Best Is Yet to Be

THE novel occupies a special place in the categories of English literature. It is unlikely, however fine the plays of future dramatists may be, that they will excel those of Shakespeare; it is in the highest degree improbable, whatever height English poetry may attain in years to come, that it will overtop the poetry of Milton; and it would be extremely rash to assume that any political oratory to be unloosed upon us during the next few centuries will show a richer rhetoric than Burke's. On the other hand, it would not be in the least astonishing if the finest novels in the English language are still unwritten.

For, after all, what is the competition that they have to face? The other day I was looking over a list of the greatest English works of fiction, compiled by seventeen competent judges. The names that appeared most frequently were "Tom Jones" (Fielding), "Robinson Crusoe" (Defoe) "The Pickwick Papers" (Dickens), "Vanity Fair" (Thackeray), "The Return of the Native" (Hardy), "Rob Roy" (Scott), "Henry Esmond" (Thackeray), "The Cloister and the Hearth" (Reade), and "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" (Hardy).

These, of course, almost without exception, are works of extreme merit. They are probably as good a selection of the cream of English fiction as could be made. But the reader feels that, fine though they are, there is something wanting in them. Odd as it may seem, considering the history of the novel in some Continental countries, fiction in Britain has hitherto failed to attract the attention of a writer of supreme genius. No English novelist as yet strikes the reader as having a first-rate understanding. Dickens had a streak of foolish sentimentalism; Thackeray's outlook on life was trivial; Scott was permeated with an outworn and impractical Toryism. One would not deny that these are extremely great men, whose works have deservedly given, and will long continue to give, pleasure to millions of intelligent people. But considered in relation to the best that the novel as a form of art can conceivably achieve, in relation to what has been achieved in other kinds of literature, they would seem to be milestones along a road, rather than the goal to which the road is leading.

* * *

If the novel has up to the present failed to achieve the profundity of Shakespeare or Burke, it has likewise failed to rival their magnificence of style and verbal felicity. It is, of course, an advantage if an author has genuine depth of thought as well as perfection of phrasing. But, if he has not, perfection of phrasing alone will often serve to put him in the highest company. One Sunday afternoon not long ago, a friend of mine was enthusiastically describing to me a performance which she had seen that admirable actor, Mr. Ralph Richardson, give in the part of Henry V. Suddenly producing a copy of the play, she began to chant these astounding words:

And I know
'Tis not the balm, the scepter, and
the ball,
The sword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The inter-tissu'd robe of gold and
pearl,
The farcèd title running 'fore the
king,
The throne he sits on, nor the tide
of pomp
That beats upon the high shore of
this world—

Now, I must admit, that at this point I had only the vaguest notion of what all this eloquence was about. But, however trivial might turn out to be the thought it was expressing, I knew that this passage, which I had never heard or seen before, was one of the high-water marks of English poetry. As a matter of fact, the idea at the back of Shakespeare's head, when he was letting this amazing tide of rhetoric flow from him, was far from profound. For he was only saying that kings and princes and the great ones of the earth are not as fortunate as the poor, a remark that, in itself, is really hardly clever enough to be a paradox. But there is no writing as magnificent as this in the English novel.

Nor as yet has the English novel, whatever the novel of other lands may have done, justified the dictum of Aristotle, that "fiction is more perfect than history." What Aristotle meant was that, while in any actual historical record, one may feel that at almost any point the flow of events might have been diverted by some fortuitous happening into quite a different channel, a work of fiction is capable of being planned to give an impression of inevitability, so that the reader feels that the events not only transpired thus, but could not conceivably have transpired otherwise. Given the character of Othello, it is impossible to imagine any other conclusion than that described by Shakespeare; but, given the character of Tom Jones or Clym Yeobright, the conclusion of the novels dealing with them by no means so inevitably follows. On the whole, the English novel cannot show a masterpiece of construction comparable with, for example, the description of the failure of the Athenian expedition against Syracuse in the sixth and seventh books of Thucydides. Well might Macaulay consider this description the finest thing ever written. The story is quite true, but the construction of it is magnificent enough to have been invented.

All this, of course, is extremely encouraging to the thousands of young men and women in Britain and America who are at this moment sharpening their pencils before beginning the first chapter of their first novel. Heartily may they congratulate themselves on not being poets or dramatists or public speakers, for whom the rivalry of the past is so distressingly overwhelming. They have set their hands to the plow in a field which is as yet happily only half cultivated.

HAROLD HOBSON.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Jane Austen Turns Frivolous

Sloane St., Thursday,
April 18, 1811

My dear Cassandra

I have so many little matters to tell you of, that I cannot wait any longer before I begin to put them down.—I, spent tuesday in Bentinck St; the Cookes called here & took me back; & it was quite a Cooke day, for the Miss Rolles paid a visit while I was there, & Sam Arnold dropt in to tq tea. The badness of the weather disconcerted an excellent plan of mine, that of calling on Miss Beckford again, but from the middle of the day it rained incessantly. Mary & I, after disposing of her Father & Mother, went to the Liverpool Museum, & the British Gallery, & I had some amusement at each, tho' my preference for Men & Women, always inclines me to attend more to the company than the sight.—Mrs. Cooke regrets very much that she did not see you when you called, it was owing [to some] blunder among the servants, for she did not know of our visit till we were gone.—She seems tolerably well. . . . I did not see Theo' till late on Tuesday; he was gone to Ilford, but he came back in time to shew his usual, nothing-meaning, harmless, heartless Civility. —Henry, who had been confined the whole day to the Bank, took me in his way home; & after putting Life & Wit into the party for a quarter of an hour, put himself & his Sister into a Hackney coach.—I bless my stars that I have done with tuesday! —But alas! Wednesday was likewise a day of great doings, for Manon & I took our walk to Grafton House & I have a good deal to say on that subject.—

I am sorry to tell you that I am getting very extravagant & spending all my Money; and what is worse for *you*, I have been spending yours too; for in a Linendraper's shop to which I went for check'd muslin, & for which I was obliged to give seven shillings a yard, I was tempted by a pretty coloured muslin, and bought 10 yds of it, on the chance of your liking it;—but at the same time if it shd not suit you, you must not think yourself at all obliged to take it: it is only 3/6 pr yd, & I shd not in the least mind keeping the whole. In texture, it is just what we prefer, but it's resemblance to green cruels I must own is not great, for the pattern is a small red spot . . . & now I beleive I have done all my commissions, except Wedgwood. I liked my walk very much; it was shorter than I had expected, & the weather was delightful. We set off immediately after breakfast & must have reached Grafton House by ½ past 11—, but when we entered the Shop, the whole Counter was thronged, & we waited *full* half an hour before we cd be attended to. When we were served however, I was very well satisfied with my purchases. my Bugle Trimming at 2/4d & 3 pr silk stockgs for a little less than 12./s a pr—In my way back, who shd I meet but Mr. Moore, just come from Beckenham. I beleive he would have passed me, if I had not made him stop—but we were delighted to meet. I soon found however that he had nothing new to tell me, & then I let him go.—Miss Burton has made me a very pretty little Bonnet—& now nothing can satisfy me but I must have a straw hat, of the riding hat shape, like Mrs. Tilson's; & a young woman in this Neighbourhood is actually making me one. I am really very shocking; but it will not be dear at a Guinea.—Our Pelisses are 17/s each —she charges only 8/ for the making, but the Buttons seem expensive;—*are* expensive, I might have said—for the fact is plain enough. . . .

If the weather permits, Eliza & I walk into London this morng. *She* is in want of chimney lights for Tuesday;—& I, of an ounce of darning cotton.—She has resolved not to venture to the Play tonight. The D'Entraigues & Comte Julien cannot come to the Party—which was at first a greif, but she has since supplied herself so well with Performers that it is of no consequence;—their not coming has produced our going to them tomorrow eveng—which I like the idea of. It will be amusing to see the ways of a French circle. I wrote to Mrs. Hill a few days ago, & have received a most kind & satisfactory answer; my time, the first week in May, exactly suits her; & therefore I consider my Goings as tolerably fixed. I shall leave Sloane St. on the 1st or 2d & be ready for James on ye 9th;—and if his plan alters, I can take care of myself.—I have explained my views here, & everything is smooth & pleasant; & Eliza talks kindly of conveying me to Streatham.—We met the Tilsons yesterday Eveng—but the singing Smiths sent an excuse—which put our Mrs. Smith out of humor.—

We are come back, after a good dose of Walking & Coaching, & I have the pleasure of your letter.—I wish I had James's verses, but they were left at Chawton. When I return thither, if Mrs. K. will give me leave, I will send them to her.—Our first object today was Henrietta St. to consult with Henry, in consequence of a very unlucky change of The play for this very night—Hamlet instead of King John—& we are to go on Monday to Macbeth, instead, but it is a disappointment to us both.

Love to all. Yours affec:ly
Jane.

—From "JANE AUSTEN'S Letters to her sister Cassandra and others." Collected and edited by R. W. CHAPMAN. (London: Oxford University Press.)

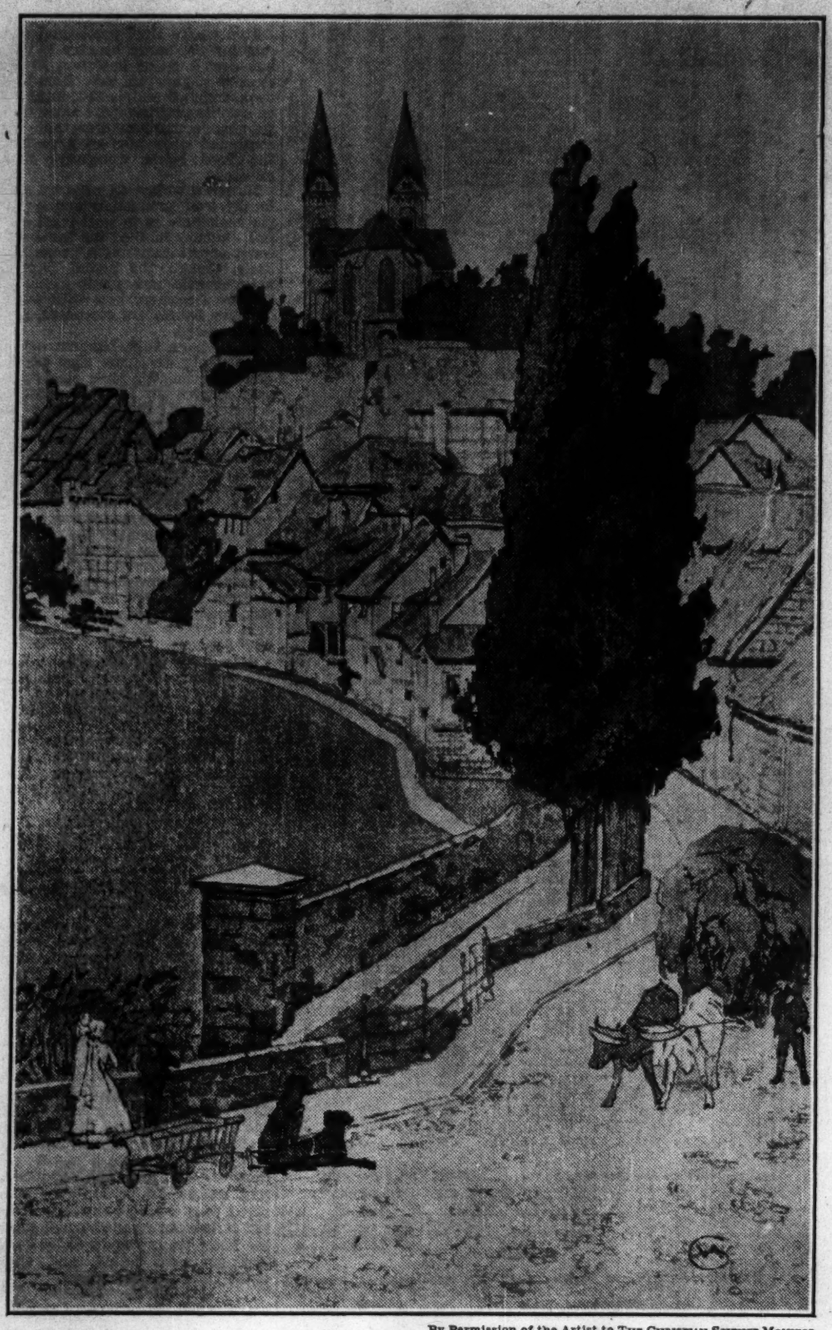
Blossoming Valleys of Utah

It is natural to expect that with its wonderfully diversified topography Utah has an extensive, diversified and, consequently, exceedingly interesting bird life. When it is recalled that here are plateaus, ranging from sea-level to four thousand feet and more in altitude; mountains that tower to twelve thousand, thirteen thousand and higher; seamed with canyons, gorges, ravines, down which laughing, babbling, brawling brooks come tumbling, their banks lined with sedge, grass, bulrush, bush and tree; desert, wild, trackless, hot and tropical; alpine forests where snow lingers on mountain slopes for twelve months in the year; immense inland lakes of salt water, as well as clear mountain lakes of sparkling snow-water, where alpine and aquatic fowl love to dwell and breed, and that throughout the whole state, in valley and plain, on foothill and in canyon, on edge of forest and desert, man has made his home, planted corn-fields and fruit-orchards—I say, when all these varied features are recalled, it can well be seen that it is only reasonable to expect a large and varied ornithology. . . .

Along the River Jordan and in the hills one may see the white-crowned sparrow, a little larger than the ordinary sparrow, and with its tri-streaked crown of white with black on each side, which it raises like a crest when startled or surprised. Its white-barred wings also serve to identify it, though when one has once heard its song he is certain to know it again. So rich and fine is this song that the bird is often called the northern nightingale. When kindly treated he is very friendly and will nest close by, where he helps the farmer by his industry in gathering weed-seeds and insects. In some parts of Utah I am told he is quite common, and that during the winter months, while he sings in spite of the windy blasts, he will come to the open window for whatever crumbs or seeds are spread for him.

Quite as frequent is the desert horned lark. At first the uninformed casual observer might take him for a sparrow, but more careful observation reveals the tiny black horns of feather, the black spots on the crest and breast and a streak of black on each side of his head, and the brown and white and yellow on his breast, all of which tell who he is. He is one of the most numerous of Utah's winter birds and lives almost entirely on weed-seeds during the cold season. In the spring and summer he eats quantities of insects as well. Hence he is of great value to the farmers. He swarms over the desert and down into the valleys, on the meadows and along the roadways and all over the fallow lands in company with several kinds of sparrow-like birds.

At the mouth of Cottonwood and other canyons that lies east of Salt Lake there are several glacial moraines almost entirely devoid of verdure. In December and January flocks of desert sparrows, chipping sparrows and song sparrows, literally amounting to five and even ten thousand, may be seen, their rising and falling at times making them appear almost like clouds. The morning hours are simply indescribable with the rich glory of their song. — GEORGE WHARTON JAMES, in "Utah, The Land of Blossoming Valleys." (Boston: Page.)



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Quedlinburg am Harz, Saxony: From a Color Print (Woodcut) by William Giles

QUEDLINBURG, in Saxony, has been called the Winchester of Germany, without the writer having heard any reason assigned for this comparison. Perhaps it is because this quaint and ancient city became, for a while, a favorite residence of Saxon emperors, as Winchester was once the residence of English kings. There is another similarity, inasmuch as Quedlinburg has a famous public school; although, with its four hundred years of history, it is a mere upstart in comparison with Winchester's ancient and famous school.

Quedlinburg or, as it was first called, Quitlingen, was founded as a fortress over a thousand years ago by the Saxon Elector, Henry the Fowler. He instituted the German knighthood of burghs and burghers, and gave the impulse to the establishment of the far-famed and influential Quedlinburg Abbey, which was founded by his son, Otto the Great, as a house for the daughters of noble Saxon families. Like many of these exclusive institutions, it was richly endowed both with lands and money. Eventually it became a Protestant sisterhood, retaining some of its special privileges, and ceased to exist as such in the year 1803. But the ancient buildings remain and the library was transferred to the public school. Other interesting buildings are the Schlosskirche and the fourteenth century Gothic Town Hall.

This ancient and now unimportant city, which at one time belonged to the mighty Hansa, and which the Saxon Elector eventually sold to his colleague of Brandenburg in the year 1697, possesses the same atmosphere of quaintness and romance which broods over so many old German towns. It has its river, the Bode, and portions of the old turreted city wall are still preserved. Mr. Giles's print shows the old houses, huddled together on the street that leads to the church, in true German fashion, and the twin spires dominate the homely scene.

Truly German are the two carts in the foreground, the one with its team of oxen and the other with its two harnessed dogs patiently waiting while their master converses with a nursery maid.

While the subject is typically German, the nationality of the artist is equally manifest in the restrained color scheme. The autumnal hues have been mellowed and keyed low into a tender harmony, with the brownish olive of the trees and the many intermediate tones of walls and roofs and rocks. The twin spires of the Schlosskirche stand out softly against the sky as a receding silhouette and the whole scene is one of idyllic beauty.

Winter Etching

Bronze maples line the highway
And, underneath them, snow
Reveals wee carven footprints
In pattern to and fro.
A band of satin willows
Meanders down the glade,
Beside the brook whose surface
Is smoothly overlaid.
In file, the gleaming birches
Lift ebon arms along—
I kneel within wide silence,
And splice a thong.

RAMONA GRAHAM COOK.

Vägen till sann hälsa

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

DET är intressant att lägga märke till hur åsikterna förändras med avseende på orsakerna till sjukdom. Allt mer och mer erkännes det, att orsaken till sjukdom ligger i tanken, icke i materien. Många intressanta uttalanden i detta ämne hava under de allra senaste åren gjorts av framstående läkare och kirurger. De hava påvisat, att fruktan, vrede och liknande tillstånd äro skadliga för kroppen. De hava givit uttryck åt många hjälpande tankar angående botemedlet mot oriktiga tanketillstånd, somliga hava till och med gått så långt, att de hava påvisat den verksamma kraften i andligt helande.

Vid ett sammanträde i Amerikanska läkarsällskapet (American Medical Association) sade en läkare, att den dag kommer, "då läkaren med barmhärtighetens och medlidandets knivar bortskär elakartade växter från sinnet och minnet, liksom han nu avlägsnar dem från den fysiska kroppen". Det meddelas vidare, att en annan läkare påvisat, att "dessa lägre passioner, som en fast tro på Gud och den eviga rättvisan är bäst ägnad att undertrycka—vrede, hat, avund och så vidare—återverka menligt på kroppen". En läkare, som talade i Brittiska läkarsällskapet (British Medical Association), sade: "Den bästa medicin, som jag under min praktik har upptäckt, är bönen". En gång skola alla förstå, att hälsan är ett mentalt tillstånd; och de skola inse, att det viktigaste vi hava att göra, när vi äro sjuka, är att rätta vårt tänkande och bevisa, att beständig lydnad för moralisk och andlig lag förebygger sjukdom och bevarar hälsan.

Han som övervann alla slags sjukdomar hos andra sade: "Jag har kommit, för att de skola hava liv och hava över nog". Kristus Jesus lärde icke, att lydnad för så kallade materiella hälsolagar är vägen till hälsa, utan att lydnad för moralisk och andlig lag är vägen till harmoni. Han framhöll, att vi för att kunna äga detta rika, harmoniska, oföränderliga, eviga liv, om vilket han talade, måste känna Gud rätt och förstå människans samband med Honom. Han sade, att det onda inom oss, i vårt tänkande, icke det som är utanför, är det som orenar. Han sade även: "Huru kan någon gå in i en stark mans hus och beröva honom hans bohag, såframt han icke förut har bundit den starke"? Mary Baker Eddy, Upptäckaren och Grundaren av Christian Science, förklarar dessa ord i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften, sid. 399, 400): "Hur kan jag hela kroppen utan att börja med det så kallade dödliga sinnet, som direkt behärskar kroppen"?

Om sjukdom orsakas av felaktigt tänkande, såsom fruktan, hat, högmod, avund, girighet, är det tydligt, att ett motsatt tänkande—förtröstan på det Högsta Varat, andlig förståelse, förlåtelse, ödmjukhet—är det erforderliga botemedlet. Någon frågar måhända: Hur kan den som är fylld av fruktan vinna denna fullkomliga förtröstan på Gud? eller: Hur kan den som hatar lära sig att förlåta? Detta kan uppnås genom ett allvarligt studium av Christian Science och en ihärdig strävan att tillämpa vad vi lärt. Christian Science visar, att Gud, det oändliga goda, eller gudomlig Kärlek, är den enda verkliga makten. Den som uppfångar en glimt av detta faktum börjar förtrösta på Honom. Christian Science lär, att den verkliga människan, det sanna andliga jaget hos alla, är Guds, den gudomliga Kärlekens, avbild och likhet. I den mån vi erkänna detta faktum och sträva att tillämpa det, lära vi oss att bliva verkligt förlåtande.

På sid. 209 i *Science and Health* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Den Kristuslika förståelsen av vetenskapligt vara och gudomligt helande innefattar en fullkomlig Princip och idé —fullkomlig Gud och fullkomlig människa — såsom grundval för tanke och demonstration". Och på sid. 248 i denna lärobok säger hon: "Låt osjälviskhet, godhet, barmhärtighet, rättvisa, hälsa, helighet, kärlek—himmelriket—härska inom oss, så skola synd, sjukdom och död avtaga, tills de slutligen försvinna". Dessa ord visa tydligt vägen till sann hälsa. Vi måste hålla fast vid det faktum, att Gud är allsmäktig Kärlek, den fullkomliga Principen, att människan och universum äro andliga och fullkomliga, och vi måste dagligen bevisa detta genom att vara osjälviska, uppriktiga och rena.

En person, som tycktes vara mycket härskylsten till sin natur, blev sjuk. Sedan han under en tid förgäves använt materiella läkemedel, började han studera Christian Science. En dag, några veckor senare, stod han just i begrepp att manifestera denna dominerande natur, då han erinrade sig, att den verkliga människan är kärleksfull. I det att han tänkte på Gud såsom Kärlek och på människan såsom den gudomliga Kärlekens återspegling, förändrades hans sinnesstämning till att uttrycka vänlighet och rättvisa. I den mån dessa egenskaper vunno insteg i hans tanke, blev den känsla av svaghet, som han förut haft, snart ersatt med en känsla av styrka och hälsa, sådan han aldrig förut erfarit.

Liv är Gud, och Gud är Kärlek, Sinne, Sanning. I den mån vi återspegla gudomlig Kärlek genom att uttrycka Kärlekens egenskaper och återspegla Sinne, äller gudomlig Sanning, genom att tänka rätt om alla och allt, manifestera vi sann hälsa.

Upplysningar angående Christian Sciences litteratur i svensk översättning kunna erhållas genom föriaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Way to True Health

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS interesting to note the changing opinion in reference to the cause of disease. More and more it is being recognized that the cause of disease is in thought, not in matter. Many interesting things have been said in the last few years by prominent physicians and surgeons on this subject. They have pointed out that fear, anger, and similar conditions are harmful to the body. They have said helpful things about the remedy for wrong states of thought, some even going so far as to point out the efficiency of spiritual healing.

At a meeting of the American Medical Association a physician said that some day "the physician will cut malignant growths from the mind and memory with scalpels of sympathy and compassion as he now removes them from the physical body." As reported, another physician pointed out that "those baser passions which a firm belief in God and the eternal equities are best calculated to restrain—anger, hatred, jealousy, et cetera—react adversely against the body." A physician speaking before the British Medical Association said, "The best medicine which my practice has discovered is prayer." Eventually all will come to know that health is a mental condition; and they will see that the most important thing to do when we are sick is to correct our thinking, and prove that habitual obedience to moral and spiritual law prevents disease and preserves health.

He who overcame all manner of sickness for others said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Christ Jesus did not teach that obedience to so-called material health laws was the way to health, but that obedience to moral and spiritual law was the way to harmony. He pointed out that in order to have this abundant, harmonious, unchanging, eternal life of which he spoke, we must know God aright and understand man's relation to Him. He said the evil within one's thinking, not that which is without, defiles. He also said, "How can one enter into a strong man's house, and spoil his goods, except he first bind the strong man?" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, explains this statement in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" as follows (pp. 399, 400): "How can I heal the body, without beginning with so-called mortal mind, which directly controls the body?"

If sickness is caused by wrong states of thought, such as fear, hatred, pride, jealousy, greed, it is plain that opposite states of thought—trust in the Supreme Being, spiritual understanding, forgiveness, humility —are the needed remedy. It may be asked, How can one who is fearful gain this perfect trust in God? or, How can one who hates learn to forgive? These things can be accomplished through the earnest study of Christian Science and persistent effort to put into practice what one learns. Christian Science shows that God, infinite good, or divine Love, is the only real power. Glimpsing this fact, one begins to trust in Him. Christian Science teaches that the real man, the true spiritual selfhood of all, is the image and likeness of God, divine Love. As one accepts this fact and strives to put it into practice, one learns how to become truly forgiving.

On page 259 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration." And on page 248 of this textbook she says, "Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear." These words clearly point the way to true health. We must keep before us the fact that God is omnipotent Love, the perfect Principle, that man and the universe are spiritual and perfect, and daily prove this by being unselfish, upright, and pure.

One who seemed to be very domineering became ill, and after trying material remedies for a while without benefit, took up the study of Christian Science. One day, a few weeks later, he started to manifest this domineering nature, and he then remembered that the real man is loving; and as he thought about God as Love and man as divine Love's reflection his attitude changed to one of kindness and justice. As these qualities came into his thought the sense of weakness he had been feeling was quickly replaced by a sense of strength and of health such as he had never known before.

Life is God, and God is Love, Mind, Truth. In the degree that we reflect divine Love by expressing Love's qualities, and reflect divine Mind or Truth by thinking aright about everybody and everything, we manifest true health.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

An Antarctic Twilight

Each day the sun got perceptibly lower and the periods of daylight were noticeably shorter. But this was withal the most gorgeously colorful time of all the year. The snow had lost its chalky or marble whiteness of the summer when the sun was high. Now it was shimmering with colors that one could never exactly identify as blue, purple, opalescent, or rose. And more than once in the latter days of March I was stopped in my tracks by the glory of the setting sun. Most often were to be seen rich reds and royal purples widely fringing the ragged stratus and cumulostratus clouds that hovered about the horizon. If there were no clouds, then the sun became a flaming scarlet ball, sometimes surrounded with the most complicated and fantastic halos and mock suns.

During the dark stretches of this colorful twilight that was ending our all day summer, we began to get our first glimpses of the aurora australis or the "southern lights." With the coming of full darkness we had more spectacular displays, yet I shall not forget my first sight of one on a night early in April; a shaft of greenish white light streaming up from the horizon to the east that soon arched the heavens in a dancing band of light. Suddenly it was faintly aflame with all the hues of the spectrum. It was a rainbow which seemed to be infused with the spirit of jazz.

Though the sun did not disappear below the horizon until the nineteenth of April, we began our winter schedule on Monday the twelfth. Breakfast from eight-thirty to nine-thirty and dinner or supper at four in the afternoon. For those who wanted a midday "snack" there was an Antarctic buffet luncheon ready at one o'clock.

And so the long night began. On a continent as large as the United States and Mexico combined we were the sole inhabitants. Little America was built on the northern fringe of a great floating shelf of ice more than a quarter of a million square miles in area. There were sixteen hundred feet of water beneath us and the nearest land that had ever been seen was one hundred thirty-five miles away. More complete geographic isolation than ours could scarcely be imagined; but it was a group isolation. Individual isolation was about the most unattainable thing in Little America. There were forty-two of us living in very compact quarters—much more intimate than had any of us ever lived before for any such period of time. Only Commander Byrd had a private room—the rest of the living quarters of our community were more or less common property. For any of us to have attained the privacy of the proverbial goldfish would have been a luxury that we did not even dream of.—From "Cold," by LAWRENCE MCKINLEY GOULD. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Children Running

Do you know how the harsh sea grass
Pricks your bare feet running on it,
Down by the marsh at the loch side?
Then you do not know how the spring comes
Tempting you: Come out and run!
How salt the air is; how the grass pricks;
The wind rushes across the marsh as you run;
The waves beat up against the loch side
Cold and fresh; and you run along the loch
Fast into the wind;
Breathing in great gusts of salt air.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

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STOCKS SHOW MORE GAINS THAN LOSSES

Prices Mostly Slightly Higher—Tone at Close Firm

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Stocks worked higher in quiet dealings today. Rails came to the fore in the late trading after an earlier advance had been checked by heaviness of some of the specialty shares, and toward the close advances of around a point appeared for Union Pacific, Santa Fe, du Pont, Case, American Telephone and U. S. Steel preferred.

New York Central and Pennsylvania firmed moderately, together with Allied Chemical, General Motors, Consolidated Gas and Borden. National Biscuit was off nearly a point.

Sales approximately 700,000 shares.

Among minor specialties, New York Shipbuilding and Industrial Rayon were bid up moderately.

The rails were evidently helped by such individual loadings reports as have appeared for last week, indicating a check to the decline of the previous week. New York Central reported that it handled 79,444 cars last week, a gain of 3101 cars over the previous week. The complete report of operating revenues for class 1 roads for December was published, showing aggregate net operating income of $32,856,895, a substantial increase over December of 1931, when the figure was $27,618,392. The figures for the whole year showed that 59 class 1 roads operated at a loss, but indicated striking progress in reducing expenses as the year wore on.

Telephone's Dividend

American Telephone was helped by the more optimistic attitude toward the prospect of maintaining the dividend, when directors meet next week. General Motors issued a January sales report showing that purchases by consumers in the United States aggregated 50,653 cars, actually above the 47,942 reported in January of 1932, and of course well over the extremely low level of December, when only 19,992 cars were sold.

With the dying down of speculation in South African gold mining issues in London, the recent flurry in the gold stocks in this market appeared to have ended.

Oils held up reasonably well, in view of fresh cutting of gasoline prices in some areas, and weekly statistics showing moderate increases in crude output and in motor fuel stocks.

Commodity markets were still watched closely in Wall Street. Sugar has shown considerable firmness in recent sessions. The improvement in hog prices, butter and eggs, and the better tone in wheat at Chicago, resulting from extremely cold temperatures over much of the middle West, has been watched hopefully.

Bonds Rule Higher

Bonds showed a disposition today to enter higher territory. Yesterday's advance apparently served as stimulus to a somewhat wider investment interest.

There was a fairly general tendency to improved levels. The secondary rails continued to attract buying presumably on recent events which removed immediate maturity problems.

Several of the obligations of such carriers as Southern Pacific, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, Illinois Central, Milwaukee and Baltimore & Ohio climbed from fractions to a point above yesterday's finals. Great Northern 4½s were again heavy in the face of the rising trend, losing more than a point.

Most of the foreign loans held recent gains. There was considerable profit-taking in this division, but German, South American and Japanese issues made some progress in spite of it.

Some of the U. S. Governments slipped off a little. U. S. Treasury 3¾s lost more than 1-16 of a point while the 3¾s edged slightly higher. Other series were only narrowly changed.

Domestic utility and industrial categories were inclined to follow the trend of rails, though few important advances were registered.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Firm; rails lead quiet upturn.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments easy.

Curb: Steady; utilities firm.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; narrow changes.

Cotton: Higher; firm stock and grain markets; Wall Street buying.

Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Stronger; damage reports increased.

Corn: Firm; Argentine estimates bullish.

Cattle: Strong to 25c higher; run late because of snow.

Hogs: Fully 15c higher; small run because of weather.

FOREIGN

London: A more cheerful tone was registered on the stock exchange owing to better Wall Street advices which also helped the rise in transAtlantic issues. Resumption of buying improved gilt-edge securities, foreign bonds and industrials. Gold mining issues were more quiet, being influenced by profit taking. The close was steady.

Paris: Prices were resistant on the Bourse and closed well disposed. Some international issues benefited on buying from abroad.

Berlin: Trading on the Boerse was quiet but cheerful and closing was firm.

COTTON PRICES HIGHER

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—A more favorable view of Washington reports regarding farm relief proposals and claims of a better tone in the cotton goods markets, were considered largely responsible for further rallies in cotton here today. May contracts sold up to 6.22 or 12 points net higher and 37 points above the low level of Monday but demand then tapered off and there were reactions under realizing and local selling. May was selling around 6.16 in the midafternoonn market with active months generally showing net gains of about 6 to 7 points.

McCALL CORPORATION PROFIT

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—McCall Corporation reports 1932 net profit of $1,163,308, equal to $2.13 a share, compared with $1,803,188 or $2.90 a share in 1931.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1933 High	1933 Low	Range in $	Div.		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 8	Last Feb. 7
6½	6½	1.20		Abraham & Str	100	6½	6½	6½	
5½	4½			Adams Express	1100	4½	4	4¼	4½
10½	6¾			Addressograph	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
10½	9¼	1.60		Affiliated Prod	100	10	10	10	
64½	56	3		Air Reduction	700	59⅜	58	58⅛	
13⅝	11⅛	.60		Alaska-Juneau	1700	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12⅝
1⅝	1			Alleghany Corp	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3½	2½			Allegh pf ww xxx	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
8¼	6⅝			Alleghany Steel	50	6	6	6	
89⅝	80½		6‡	Allied Chem	4100	83½	81⅜	83	82
9	8½			Allis Chalmers	400	7	6⅝	6⅝	7
6⅞	5¾			Alpha Port Cem	200	3	3	3	3
22	20	3		Amerada	1100	20¼	20	20	20⅜
4¼	2¾			Am Beet Sug pf	20	4½	4	4	
12	10	.60		Am Brake S&F	100	10	10	10	10
52⅜	34	4		Am Can	6400	58½	57½	58	57⅞
128⅜	123½	7		Am Can pf	100	126	126	126	
8	6½			Am Car & Fdry	300	7	7	7	
40	36½		3‡	Am Chicle	1400	38¼	37½	37½	38
3⅞	2½			Am Colortype	400	3½	3	3⅛	
22⅜	18			Am Com Alcohol	100	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
10⅜	6¼			Am European	200	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
14	9⅝			Am & For Pow	1700	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅝
12	7⅜			Am & For Powpf	400	13⅝	12½	12½	12½
9¾	6⅜			Am & For Pow $	100	10	9¼	10	9⅜
6½	4½			Am & For Pw 2pf	500	8	8	8	7
8⅜	6⅜			Am Ice	400	5¼	5	5	5
8¼	5½			Am International	1100	7	6⅞	7	7
23½	17⅜			Am Locomotive	400	7¼	7	7¼	
9½	5½			Am Loco pf	100	22½	22½	22½	
24½	19		3	Am Power & Lt	900	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6¾
7⅞	6			Am P&L 6% pf	400	18¼	18	18	17⅞
10⅜	7¾			Am Radiator	700	8⅝	8	8⅜	8½
13	12		2	Am Rolling Mill	100	8¼	8	8⅛	8⅛
14⅝	11¾			Am Shipbuilding	30	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
32½	31			Am Smelt & Ref	2100	13½	12½	13⅛	12¾
27	20½			Am Smelt & R pf	400	31¾	31	31½	12¼
7⅝	5¾			Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	23	23	23	22
35¼	31⅞		2½‡	Am Steel Fdries	100	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
27½	21½		2	Am Stores	400	35	34½	34¾	
109⅞	98¼		9	Am Sugar Ref	1400	26½	26	26⅛	25
19½	14¼		1	Am Tel & Tel	7100	102	100¼	101⅜	100
5⅝	4			Am Wat W & E	100	15⅛	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
26⅝	23½			Am Woolen	400	4½	4½	4½	4½
5⅜	3⅜			Am Woolen pf	200	7	7	7	
8¾	6⅞		1	Am Writ Pap ct	200	4½	4½	4½	4¼
49¼	41		7	Anaconda Cop	1100	7½	6⅞	7½	6¾
1⅜	1⅜			Armour Del pf	400	47¾	47	47	47
1¼	⅞			Armour Ill A	200	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
11½	7½			Armour Ill B	300	1	⅞	⅞	1
23⅜	17¼			Armour Ill pf	400	39	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
46½	39			Atl Coast Line	100	22	21½	21¾	21¾
17½	15¼		1	Atchison T&SF	4400	44¾	43	43¾	43¾
56½	40		4‡	Atl Refining	700	15⅝	15½	15½	15½
7¾	5¾			Auburn Auto	3700	43⅞	42	43	42¾
				Aviation Corp Del	1100	6¼	6	6¼	6¼

—B—

6¼	4½		—	Baldwin Loco	100	5½	5⅛	5⅜	5½
15⅜	11		—	Baldwin Loco pf	1000	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12¼
11¾	8⅜		—	Balt & Ohio	2100	11½	11	11⅜	11⅜
14	10½			Balt & Ohio pf	1100	13¾	13½	13⅜	13⅜
73	62		6½‡	Bamberger pf	100	71½	72	72	71¼
26¾	20		2	Rangor & Aroos	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	
85	68¾		7	Bangor & Aroos pf	400	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
4¼	3⅜		—	Barnsdall A	10	80	80	80	
12	9⅛			Beatrice Cream	1100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
11½	8¾			Belding Hem	400	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
11	9⅞			Bendix Aviation	200	7	7	7	
16⅞	13⅜			Best & Co	1100	9¾	9⅝	9	9
33½	28			Bethlehem Steel	700	10¼	9⅞	10⅜	9½
5⅜	5			Beth Steel pf	2100	14¼	13¾	14¼	14
14¾	12½			Blaw Knox	400	32¼	32	32	32
26⅜	19⅝		2‡	Bohn Alum & Br	100	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	43⅝
9¾	7¾			Borden	100	13	13	13	13½
5½	3¾			Borg Warner	2400	22	21⅜	21⅞	21½
38	25½			Briggs Mfg	400	8½	8	8½	
79⅞	70		6	Brooklyn Man T	1700	29½	29¼	29⅝	29¼
4¼	4			Brooklyn M T pf	100	78	78	78	
2¼	2⅛			Brooklyn Queens	100	4	4	4	
3	2¾			Brunswick Balke	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
2¼	1⅞			Bucyrus Erie	200	3	3	3	3
2¼	1⅝			Budd Mfg	200	1	1	1	1
3⅝	2¾			Budd Wheel	1700	2	1	1⅛	1⅛
8¼	7¾		.40	Bullard	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
3¾	2¾			Burroughs Add	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
9¼	6			Bush Terminal	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
23½	10½		7	Bush Term deb	20	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6
				Bush T Bldgs pf	10	15	15	15	14

—C—

10¾	8⅝			Cliff Packing	200	9	9	9	
3½	3			Campbell Wy&C	200	3	3	3	
3	2			Calumet & Hecla	100	2	2	2	3⅛
10⅜	8¾		1	Canada Dry	200	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾
14⅜	10⅛			Canadian Pacific	8500	10⅝	10¼	10½	10⅜
15½	14		1	Cannon Mills	200	15½	15½	15½	15⅜
50	39⅝			Case Thresh	6500	43¾	43¼	43½	42¾
60	50⅜		7	Case Thresh pf	30	51	50⅜	51	50¾
9⅛	6½		.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
9	6½			Celanese Corp	200	6½	6½	6½	
18	14		1½	Central Aguirre	1300	18	17½	18	17
63	58		7	Century Rib pf	10	59¾	58	58	59¾
8⅝	5⅞			Cerro de Pasco	1000	8	7½	8	7½
19½	14½		2	Chesapeake Corp	2100	19⅜	18¾	19¼	19
30	26¼		2½	Ches & Ohio	3100	29½	28⅝	29½	28⅝
1¼	⅞			Chi & E Ill pf	200	1	1	1	
3⅞	1¾			Chi &Gt W pf	400	6¾	6¼	6⅜	6
2⅞	2⅛			Chi Mil & St P	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
6¼	3⅝			Chi Mil & St P pf	100	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
9¼	5⅞			Chi & N'western	500	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞
5⅝	3⅜			Chi & N'west pf	200	7	7	7	
7½	5¾			Chi Rock Isl & P	200	4½	4½	4½	4¾
8½	6⅛		1	Chi Pneu T pf	200	6¾	6½	6⅝	6⅝
4	3½			Chi Yellow Cab	20	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
7⅛	7⅛			Childs Company	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
17¼	11½		1	Chile Copper	50	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
12½	11		2	Chrysler	9300	12¾	12¼	12⅝	12¼
45	45		5	City Ice & Fuel	600	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅝
90	90		7	City Investing	10	45	45	45	
13	11		1	Cluett Phdy pf	10	90	90	90	90
81	66		6	Colgate-Palm-P	200	11¾	11½	11¾	11¾
5	3½			Colg-Palm-P pf	100	70	70	70	
7⅛	5¼			Collins & Aikman	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
17⅞	13¼		1	Colo Fuel & Ir	1400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
77⅝	68		6	Columbia Gas	3000	15⅜	14½	15⅞	14⅜
10⅝	9¼			Columbia G pf A	200	70	70	70	68¼
35¾	27¼		2	Columbian Carb	1000	10	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝
6	4¾			Comm Credit	2000	32¼	31¼	31½	31¼
24	23½		3	Comm Cred A	200	24	23¾	23¾	23¾
25	18½		2	Comm Inv Tr	500	23¼	22¾	23¼	22½
97⅞	84		6	Comm I Tr cv pf	400	96½	96	96	96
12¼	10		.60	Comm Solvents	2200	10⅞	10⅛	10¾	10¾
2⅞	2			Comwith & So	4000	2¼	2	2	2
50	36½		6	Comwith & S 6pf	300	39¼	38	38	37¼
4¼	1¾			Consol Film Ind	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
11⅞	5			Consol Film I pf	800	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10⅝
63¼	55		4	Consol Gas	8300	52⅞	51⅝	52⅞	52¼
99	94⅞		5	Consol Gas pf	200	96	95½	96	
5⅞	5⅛			Consol Oil	600	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅛
1⅝	1⅜			Consol Textile	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅛	⅞			Container A	100	1½	1½	1½	
40½	36		4	Cont Baking B	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	
42½	38½		2	Cont Baking pf	200	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	39
5¼	4			Cont Can	500	40⅝	40	40½	40⅜
17¼	14⅞	1.20		Cont Diamond Fibre	200	4	4	4	
6¼	5¼			Cont Insurance	400	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15⅜
56⅝	52¼		3	Cont Oil	800	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
4⅝	3½			Corn Products	1000	54⅛	53⅞	53⅞	54
28⅞	24⅞		2‡	Coty	600	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4
3⅞	2⅝			Cream of Wheat	700	27½	26½	27¼	27½
19	14¾			Crosley Radio	500	3	3	3	
24	17⅛			Crown Cork & S	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	
4½	2½			Crucible Steel pf	50	19	17½	19	19½
15	10			Cuba Ry pf	10	3¼	3¼	3	
23½	21½		2½	Cuban Am S pf	10	12¾	12¾	12¾	
48⅜	39		7	Cudahy Packing	200	22½	22½	22½	22½
2½	1⅝			Curtis Pub pf	100	39½	39	39½	
3⅞	2⅞			Curtiss-Wright	1400	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅜
				Curtiss-Wright A	300	3	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞

—D—

6	3⅛		.60	Davega St	200	5½	5½	5½	5
58¼	45		6	Del & Hudson	3100	52½	51½	52	51¾
27⅝	20½		6	Del Lack & W	2200	25⅝	25	25¼	25
71½	67		1	Detroit Edison	100	69	69	69	68¼
19¼	18¼		1	Diamond Match	600	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝
15⅝	12⅛		1‡	Dome Mines	2000	15½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞
15⅝	14¼		1.50‡	Dominion Stores	200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝
13¾	10½		.75	Douglas A	1800	12⅝	12	12⅝	12⅝
41½	34⅛		2	du Pont de Nem	10000	37⅝	36½	37⅝	36⅜
106	99⅞		6	du Pont deb	200	103	103	103	
102	100		5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	101½	101½	101½	101½

—E—

61¾	54		3	Eastman Kodak	700	57¾	56¼	57¾	57
6	5½			Eaton Axle & Sp	300	5½	5½	5½	5½
20⅞	16⅞		1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	800	17⅜	17	17⅜	17
1½	1			Elec Boat	600	1¼	1	1¼	1
1¾	1⅛			Elec & Mus Ind	20	1½	1½	1½	1½
7⅛	5¼			Elec Pow & Lt	1400	5¾	5½	5½	5½
25½	23⅝		2	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	12½	12½	12½	12½
31	29½		3	Elec Sto Battery	200	24	24	24	23⅝
35	26		5½	Endicott Johnson	100	29½	29¼	29½	
11	9		1½	Engineers PS ww	100	26	26	26	
1½	1			Equitable Off Bld	200	9½	9	9½	9¼
				Erie RR	600	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
				Evans Products	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

—F—

50	42		6	Fed Lt & Td pf	20	50	49	50	49
18¾	15⅞		1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	800	16½	16½	16½	16½
14⅜	11¾		1	Firestone T & R	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅜
65⅜	51¾		6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	51¾	51¾	51¾	
56	50⅝		2½	First Nat Stores	400	51½	50⅞	51	51½
2½	1½			Fox Film A	700	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
22	12		7	Franklin Sim pf	40	22	20¼	20½	22
26⅜	22¼		2	Freeport Texas	1200	24⅛	23½	24	23⅜

—G—

9	6½			Gamewell	100	7	7	7	
4	2¾			Gen Am Inv	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19¾	16⅜		1	Gen Am Tnk Car	500	18½	17¾	18⅛	17⅞
14½	13		2	Gen Baking	1700	14½	14	14½	14
3¼	2⅛			Gen Bronze	300	3	2½	3	2¾
10	7⅞			Gen Cable	3	1½	1½	1½	
16⅜	12⅞		.40	Gen Cable pf	50	8½	8½	8½	8½
12	11⅝		.60	Gen Elec	5400	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	13⅝
27¾	22⅞		3	Gen Elec Sp	800	11⅞	11¾	11¾	12¾
1½				Gen Foods	3500	34	33⅜	33½	33⅛
9¼	7		6c	Gen G & E A	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
41½	38½		3	Gen Mills	200	7½	7½	7½	
77¼	72		5	Gen Motors	25600	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
5¼	5			Gen Mot 5% pf	200	13⅝	12⅞	13⅜	13⅛
3⅜	2⅝			Gen Out Ad A	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
6¼	5¼			Gen Pub Service	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
20¼	16¼		1	Gen Ry Signal	1000	20	19	19⅞	19
6½	3½			Gen Refractories	100	3½	3⅜	3½	
75	70½		5	Gillette S R pf	400	70¾	70½	70½	72
1½	⅞			Gimbel Bros	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7⅞	7⅛			Gimbel Bros pf	600	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅞	3½			Gobel (Adolf)	100	4	3¾	4	
16⅞	14		1.20	Gold Dust	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
6¼	4			Goodrich	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
18¾	10⅝			Goodyear	1500	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛
66	25		7	Goodyear 1pf	200	31	31	31	
2½	1¾			Graham Paige	700	1⅜	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
5¼	4⅛			Granby	100	6⅜	6	6⅜	6⅜
6¼	4⅞			Grand Union	100	5	5	5	
34½	28½		3	Grand Un pf	300	32½	28½	28½	
11⅜	7⅞			Great Nor pf	4800	10¼	9¼	9⅞	9⅝
9	7			Great Nor Ore	100	6	6	6	
1¼	1			Great West Sug	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
12½	9			Grigsby-Grunow	200	1	1	1	
				Gulf States Steel	300	9¾	9¼	9¾	9

—H—

2¼	1½			Hahn Dept Sto	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
52	45½		7	Hanna (MA) pf	100	51	51	51	
8	7¼			Harbison Walker	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	
95½	87½		7	Hercules Powd pf	100	93½	93½	93½	
57¾	49¾		5	Hershey Choc	10	50½	50½	50¼	50¼
80	75¾		5	Hershey Choc pf	400	77½	77½	77½	
7	3½			Holland Furnace	100	75¾	75¾	75¾	
160	145		9	Homestake Min	200	6½	6	6½	6¾
51½	50		4.20	Household Fin pf	400	157	157	157	157
15⅜	12¾			Houston Oil	100	51	51	51	51½
3¼	2½			Houston Oil new	100	12½	12½	12½	
7¾	5½		.40	Howe Sound	1000	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
5½	4¼			Hudson Motor	200	7¼	7	7	
					100	4½	4½	4½	4¼

—I—

14¾	11¼			Ill Central	2200	14¼	13⅜	14¼	13⅜
38¼	32¼		4	Ill Central L	30	38¼	38	38	

1933 High	1933 Low	Range in $	Div.		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 8	Last Feb. 7
38⅜	28½		2	Indian Refining	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
31½	23		1½	Indus Rayon	8600	36⅜	33½	36⅜	33
16	13			Ingersoll-Rand	400	23¼	22¼	23¼	23¼
7⅞	4½			Inland Steel	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝
1⅜	⅝			Interboro Rap T	800	6	5¾	5⅞	6
97½	87½		.6	Interoon Rub	300	8½	8	8½	8½
4	2⅝		.20	Int Business M	100	1½	1¼	1½	1
9	8			Int Carriers	300	9½	8½	8½	8½
6	4½			Int Cement	800	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
25½	19⅞		1.20	Int Combus pf	100	8½	8½	8½	8
6½	4½			Int Harvester	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4½
1⅜	1¼			Int Hydroelec	3400	21	20½	21	20½
8½	7¼			Int Merc Marine	500	4½	4½	4½	4½
78	72		7	Int Nickel	700	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
14¾	11⅛			Int Nickel pf	16700	8½	7¾	8½	8¾
				Int Silver	300	16	75	76	
40	33		4	Int Silver pf	200	13	13	13	
8½	5¾			Int Tel & Tel	4600	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6½

—J—

28	25		3	Jewel Tea	100	26½	26½	26½	26½
23¾	18⅝			Johns Manville	1500	20	19⅝	20	19
50	35			Jones & L'lin pf	10	36	36	36	35⅞

—K—

⅜	3½			Kaufmann D St	100	3½	3½	3½	
8½	7⅜			Kayser (J) & Co	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
2	1¼			Kelly-Springfield	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
⅜	⅜			Kelsey Hayes W	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
5⅝	4⅜			Kelvinator Corp	700	⅜	⅜	⅜	
10½	8½			Kennecott Cop	4300	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7⅝
10⅜	8⅜			Kresge	4100	9⅝	8¾	9⅜	8⅞
100	99		7	Kresge pf	400	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞
18¼	16½		1	Kroger Groc & B	1200	17¾	17¼	17¾	17½

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FAIRLY STEADY WOOL BUSINESS IS REPORTED

Mills Operating Against Old Contracts and Wait for Easter Activity

The wool manufacturers continue to operate at fair capacity against old contracts, and are still being forced to buy a certain quantity of wool from week to week, which purchases serve to keep the wool market fairly steady.

The consumption of wool for the year 1932 as reported by 399 manufacturers operating 444 mills as tabulated by the Bureau of the Census, amounted to 338,849,703 pounds, of which 57,969,528 pounds were carpet wool, whereas in 1931 there was consumed 459,812,985 pounds, of which 100,595,149 pounds were carpet wools.

Consumption has been tapering off somewhat since September, and the manufacturers are now waiting for repeat orders for the Easter and spring trade.

The market is in sound statistical position, so far as the raw material is concerned, and there is no surplus carryover into the new season worthy of much consideration.

Medium Wools Lower

Although medium wools have been in the strongest position statistically, prices for these wools seem rather more inclined to yield in favor of the buyer than do the finer wools. Pressure from the topmakers nevertheless, is toward a 35-cent wool basis for the fine and fine medium French combing wools which for the present are still commanding 38 to 40 cents, clean basis, in the original bags.

In line with this pressure for lower prices has been a tendency for values in the top futures market to slip a bit lower during the last week or 10 days. This action has been reflected to some extent also in the market for spot tops.

The London Colonial wool sales closing today have shown a slight downward trend in prices, although the clearances at these sales have continued to be fairly good.

It is a fact, however, that the demand for piece goods in the manufacturing end of the European market is not on a parity with the demand for material and this is especially true in Yorkshire.

Primary Markets Easier

In the primary markets, also, with respect to merinos and crossbreds, the market is unquestionably a bit easier. Japan and Germany continue to dominate the fine wool market in Australia but prices there are a cent to two cents, clean basis, lower than they were a fortnight to three weeks ago.

In the crossbred wool market of South America and New Zealand prices are also a bit softer.

Aside from the fine French combing wools, which have continued to constitute the bulk of the business in the domestic market, there has been some interest shown in quarter-blood bright combing wools but it is not pronounced. Choice bright Ohio-Michigan quarters are procurable at about 18½ cents in the grease.

Half-blood and three-eighths combing wools are in very moderate demand. A little Ohio half-blood has been sold at 18½ cents for choice wool, with the average wools quoted as low as 17½ cents. Territory half-blood combing is quotable at 42@43 cents clean basis and fine staple at 45 cents, clean, as the outside for choice graded wool. Ohio delaines are salable at about this same clean basis or about 18@18½ cents in the grease.

There is some business being done more or less steadily in scoured wools for the woolen mill trade. Sales of stained B supers have been made latterly at 32@34 cents, mostly at 33 cents. Western A's have been sold moderately at 37@38 cents. Very choice white double A supers of good length have brought as high as 53 cents. Five A's sell at 30@32 cents for the best lots. Carpet wools are rather slow and unchanged. Mohair is also dull and without quotable change.

WOOL CONSUMPTION IN 1932

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Wool consumption during 1932 totaled 338,849,703 pounds, compared with 459,812,985 pounds in 1931; 377,789,673 in 1930 and 516,113,139 pounds in 1929, according to Commerce Department. Statistics do not include the consumption of one large and several small concerns.

INTERNATIONAL SAFETY RAZOR

International Safety Razor Corporation report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net profit of $21,516 after depreciation and federal taxes, equal, after dividends on the 1027 shares of $2.40 no-par convertible cumulative class A stock, to 11 cents a share on the 173,970 shares of class B stock. This compares with $342,028, or $1.95 a share on the class B stock, in 1931.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	39½	39⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	34¼	34
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	36¼	36
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	13	12
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	74¾	74¾
Amer Chain deb 5s '33	43	43
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	35	34
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	54½	54½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	75¼	75¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	70	70
Amer Smelting 5s '47	85½	85
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¾	104¾
Amer T&T 4½s '39 ctf	106½	106½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¾	106¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	104½	104
Amer T&T 5s '65	104½	104
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107¾	107
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '64	82	82
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78¾	78¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73½	73
Associated Oil 6s '35	103¼	103¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	85¾	85¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	95	94¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	92¾	92¾
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '63	97	97
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	84½	84½
Atch T&SF 4s '60	80	80
Atlanta & Yadkin 4s '49	26	26
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	76	75½
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	52	51½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	51	51
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102¾	102½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	83¾	83¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	70	70
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	65¼	64¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	31	30¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	40½	40½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	66½	66½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	45¼	45¼
Bangor & Aroos 5s '43	94½	94½
Beech Creek 4s '36	82½	82½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107¾	106
Bell Tel of Pa 5s ser C	109¾	109¾
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	88¼	88¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	89¾	89¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	85¼	85
Boston & Maine 5s '67	72	72
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106	106
Bklyn-Man Tr st 6s '68	104¼	104¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	103¾	103¾
Bur Cedar R & N 5s '34	47	47
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	47	47
Calif PPetroleum deb 5½s '38	92½	92½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	83⅞	83⅝
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	83⅜	83⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	83½	83¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	83¼	83¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	83	83
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	88	88
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	88¼	87¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	88¼	88
Can North deb 6½s '46	100½	100½
Can North deb 5s '40	100¾	100½
Can Pacific deb 4s	59¼	59
Can Pacific 4½s '46	64¾	64¾
Can Pacific 5s '44	82	82
Can South 5s A '62	84½	84½
Cen Distrct Tel 5s	107	107
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	5	5
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	70½	70½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	82½	82½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	59¾	59
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	94½	93½
Ches Corp 5s '47	73¼	72
Ches & O con 5s '39	105¾	105¾
Ches & O 4½s B	92¼	92¼
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	98	97¾
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	92½	92½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	10½	10½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	34	34
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s' 47	36¼	36¼
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	44¼	44
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5	4¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	18½	18½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	14½	14½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	11¾	11¾
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	63¾	62
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	19½	19
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	49½	49½
Chicago Railway 5s '27	54¼	54¼
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	65	65
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	23¾	23½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	23¾	23
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	12¼	12
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	25¼	25¼
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	100½	100½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	113¾	113¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	65½	65½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	75	74
Childs Co 5s '43	37½	37½
Chile Copper 5s '47	41	41
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	99¼	99¼
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	98½	98½
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	104	104
Cin Un T 5s w	103¾	103¼
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	77	71
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	61	60¾
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	43	43
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	82¾	82
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	83½	83½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	85½	85½
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	104⅝	104½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100⅝	100⅝
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	103¾	103½
Con Gas 4½s '51	101	100⅝
Con Gas 5s '57	103¾	103½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¾	105½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	18	18
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	19¾	19⅞
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	106	106
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	89½	89½
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	101¼	101¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	32⅞	31½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	13	12¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	97¾	97¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100¾	100¾
Detroit Ed 5s '52	100¾	100¼
Detroit Ed 5s '62	100	100
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	84½	84
Dul & I Range 5s '37	102½	102½
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	104¾	104¼
Edison Ill Co of Bklyn 4s '39	103¾	103¾
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	75	75
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	39	39
Erie RR ref 5s '67	28½	28
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	46¼	46
Erie RR gen 5s '75	28½	27¾
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	83½	83½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	67¼	67¼
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102⅞	102⅞
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ct	1½	1½
Goodrich 6s '45	42	42
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	76¾	76
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	78	77½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	10½	10½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	97¾	94⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	101	100⅜
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	39¾	38¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	55¾	55
Hackensack Water Co 4s '52	98½	98½
Har Riv 4s '54	89	89
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	108¼	108¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	53¼	52½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	87	87
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106⅝	106⅝
Ill Central 4s '53	45¾	45¾
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	58	58
Ill Central 4½s '66	38¼	38
Ill Central 6½s '36	70	70
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100¾	100¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	80	80
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	35¼	35
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	41	41
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	57¾	57½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	67¼	67
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	57½	57½
Int Paper 6s '55	12¾	12½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	27¼	27
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	31½	30⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	29	28⅝
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	84	84
Kan City FtSa&Mem 4s '36	50½	50
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	104	104
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	60	59½
Kan City So rfg 5s' 50	53¾	53⅝
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	93¼	93⅜
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '50	91	91
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	34½	34
Kresge Foundation 4s '36	60	60
Laclede Gas rfg 5s' 34	83¾	83½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	6¾	6⅝
Laclede Gas 5½s D	64	64
Lehigh Val 4½s	68¾	68¾
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	89¼	89
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	38¾	38¼
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '38	59	59
Loew's Inc 6s '41	66½	66⅛
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	68½	68¼
L&N 1st 5s '37	99¾	99¾
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	73	73
Metro Edison 5½s '68	86¾	86½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	98	98
Metro Edison 5½s	88	88
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	35½	35½
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	17	17
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	52½	52½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	84¼	84¼
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	10½	9¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	23	23
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	22	22
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	22½	22½
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	22¼	22¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	9¾	9¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	82	82
Montana Power 5s A '62	60½	60½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	82¾	82¾
Morris & Essex 3½s '2000	79	79
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	81¼	81
Nat Steel 5s '56	78½	78
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	106	105⅞
New Eng T&T 5s '52	109½	109½
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	92½	91¾
N O Tr & Lt 4½s rcts '56	22	22
N O T & M 5½s '54	23	23
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	44¾	44
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	48¼	47⅝
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	63	63
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	15⅞	15¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	18¾	18½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	11	10½
NY Connecc Ry 4½s '53	94½	94½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	53	53
NY Edison 5s C '51	106	106
NY Edison 5s B '44	106½	106
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114	113¾
NY N H & H 4½s '67	61½	61½
NY N H & H clt 6s '40	78	78
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	50	49¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	58½	58⅛
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	102¾	102¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105¾	105¾
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	104½	104½
Niag Share 5½s '50	72	70⅞
Norf & Southern 5s '41	13½	13½
Norf & W con 5s '96	99¼	99¼
Norf & W div 4s '44	101	101
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	98½	98½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	10½	10⅜
North Am Co 5s '61	83	83
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	78	77¾
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	81½	81
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	58¾	58¼
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	85	85
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	57½	57½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	72	71
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	103¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	102	102
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	87	87
Owens Ill Glass 5s	101¼	101¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106¼	106¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	107	107
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	10⅜	10¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	34¼	33⅜
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	9½	9
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	51	51
Patt Pass 5s	106	106
Penn O&D RR 4½s A '77	87	87
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	92½	92½
Pena Railroad 5s '52	82	82
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	71¾	71½
Penn Railroad 4½s	87¼	87
Penn Railroad 5s '64	90	90
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	97¼	97¼
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	103½	103¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s	89¼	88¾
Pere Marquette 4½s '50	36	36
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	100½	100½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	70	70
Philadelphia Co 5s '53	86½	86
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	99¼	98¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	103½	103½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	65¼	64
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	39	38½
Phil Railway 4s '37	20½	20
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 B	37½	37½
Pitts & West Va Ry 6s	90½	90½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	65	64¼
Port A Canal 6s A	51	51
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	21	20½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	99¼	99¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	104½	104½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	76¾	76¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	62¾	62¾
Radio Keith 6s '46	8½	8½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	90	90
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	31¾	31
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	25¼	25¼
Rio G & W col 4s '49	36½	36½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	22½	22
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	49¾	47½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	13	12½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	8½	7¾
St Louis & SF 4½s et sta	12	12
St Louis & SF A ct	12	12
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	60¼	60¼
StP & KCSY 4½s '41	35	34½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	20	20
Shell Pipe 5s '52	77½	77
Shell Union 5s '47	76	76
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	77	77
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	40½	40½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99	98½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	64½	64½
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	92	92
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105⅝	105⅝
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	52	52
Southern P Pacific 4½s '68	51½	51½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	50¼	50
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	50	49½
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	81¼	81¼
South Pacific SF Ter 4s '50 reg	80	80
South Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	68¾	68¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	20¾	20¼
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	24	24
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	26¼	26
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106¼	106¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99¾
Studebaker 6s '42	34	33¾
Tenn Cen 6s	32	32
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	90	89
Texas Corp 5s '44	88½	88¼
Third Ave 5s '37	90	90
Union El L & P 5s '57	104	103¾
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	84	83
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100½	100⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	24½	24½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	27¼	26¾
Vanadium 5s '41	42	42
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	103⅜	103⅛
Virginia & Swest con 5s '58	69	69
Walworth 6s '45	13⅜	13⅛
Washington Ter 3½s '46	90	90
Western Electric 5s '44	100½	100½
Western Maryland 4s '52	63	63
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	101¾	101⅝
Western Union 5s '51	48	47½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	87	87
Winston Salem 4s	90	90
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	87¾	87¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb 8	Last Feb 7
3½s '47	103.12	103.12	103.12	103.12
1st 4¼s '47	102.25	102.23	102.25	102.3
4th 4¼s '38	103.13	103.11	103.13	103.12
US 3s '55	98.30	98.13	98.13	98.19
US 3½s '49	100.	99.27	99.28	99.31
US 3½s '43 March	102.20	102.15	102.16	102.19
US 3½s '43 June	102.22	102.16	102.17	102.19
US 3½s '47	102.15	102.14	102.15	102.20
US 3½s '56	104.30	104.27	104.28	105.4
US 4s '54	106.22	106.17	106.18	106.22
US 4¼s '52	110.30	110.15	110.15	110.25

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	13¼ 13⅛
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	8½ 8⅜
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	42 42
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	45 45
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	45 45
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	44½ 44⅛
Argentine Gov 6s' 57 A	44¼ 44¼
Argentine Gov 6s' 58 B	45½ 43⅞
Australia 4½s '56	72½ 72⅜
Australia 5s '55	76½ 76
Australia 5s '57	76¼ 76¼
Austria Hydro 6½s	51⅛ 51⅛
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	51 51
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	61 60¾
Belgium (King) 6s '53	98¼ 96½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101¼ 101
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108½ 106¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105 105
Berlin (City) 6s '58	44⅞ 44
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	46⅝ 45¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s' 51	53 52¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104½ 104⅛
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	20 19½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	22½ 22½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	23 22¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	23 22¼
Bremen 7s '35	63¼ 63
Brisbane 6s '50	73 72
Budapest (City) 6s '62	28 27½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	22½ 22½
Canada 4s	82⅝ 82⅜
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	97½ 97¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	8 8
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	8¾ 8¾
Chile (Rep) 7½s '42	8¼ 8¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	46 46
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	27¼ 27½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	28 28
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	35 35
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	34½ 34¼
Copenhagen 5½s '53	61 61
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	29¼ 29¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	73 72½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39¾ 39⅝
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '58	13¾ 13¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	66¾ 66¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	83 83
Dutch Price Mower 8s '66	51½ 51½
Dutch El 6s '47	97¼ 97¼
Frankfort 6½s '53	40 39½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125 124½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	68 67¼
German 7s '49	79 79
German Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	67¼ 67¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	58¼ 58
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	58 57½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	67½ 65¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	47 46¾
Germ El Pow 5½s '53	58½ 58½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	59 59
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	43¾ 43¾
Germ Gr'nder Cred 6s '50	57⅝ 56¾
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	57 57
Italian Credit Con Ts B '47	95½ 95½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93½ 93½
Italy (Kinf) 7s '51	99⅞ 99⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '30	35 35
Jap (Im Govt 5½s '65	47¾ 47¾
Jap (Im Govt 6½s '54	57¼ 57¼
Karstadt 6s '43	32¾ 32¾
Kreuger & Toll ct	10⅞ 10⅞
Leipsic (City) 7s '47	58 57
Medellin 6½s '54	10 10
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89½ 88½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	18½ 18½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	18¾ 18¾
New South Wales 5s '57	74½ 74½
New South Wales 5s '59	74½ 74
Nord Rys 6½s '50	½ 105¾ 105¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	52 51¼
Norway (King) 5s '53	79½ 78¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	82 82
Norway (King) 6s '44	88 88
Norway (King) 6s '52	86 86
Nuremberg 6s '52	48¼ 47
Rhinelbe 7s '46	55½ 55
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	10 9½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	14 14
Rome (City) 6½s '52	20 20
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	85¾ 85¾
Roumania 7s '59	38 38
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	11 11
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	12 12
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '40	57⅝ 56
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	16 16
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	58 57½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	64 63¾
Siemens 6½s '51	7 3
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	43½ 43
Soissons (City) 6s '36	107 107
Sydney 5½s '55	71½ 71½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	97⅝ 97
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	40½ 40½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	42 42
Tokyo Elec Li 6s '53	39 38¾
Trondhjem 5½s '57	68¼ 68¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106 105⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s' A '47	48 48
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	50 49¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	28⅞ 28⅞
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	28½ 28
Vienna 6s '55	63½ 64½
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	98 98
Warsaw 7s '58	40½ 40
Westphalia El 6s '53	48½ 47
Yokohama 7s '56	48½ 48½

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	.49⅝	.50¼	.49⅜	.49⅞ +	⅛
May	.47¾	.48⅜	.47⅝	.48⅛ +	⅜
July	.48⅛	.49⅛	.48⅜	.48¾ +	⅜

Corn

September	.29	.29⅛	.28⅝	.29⅛ +	¼
May	.25⅞	.26¼	.25⅞	.26⅛ +	¼
July	.27¾	.27⅞	.27⅝	.27⅞ +	¼

Oats

September	.18	.18⅛	.18	.18	
May	.17⅛	.17¼	.17	.17¼ +	¼
July	.17⅜	.17½	.17⅜	.17½	..

Lard

May	..	..	4.30	+.23
July	..	..	4.22	..

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.50⅛	.49½	.50	+ ⅛
May	.48¼	.47¼	.48	+ ¾
July	.49⅛	.48¼	.49	+1

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.44	.43⅜	.43⅞ +	¾
May	.42⅜	.41¾	.42⅛ +	¾
July	.42⅛	.42⅜	.42¾ +	⅞

DIVIDENDS

Green Bay & Western Railroad Co. declared a dividend of $2.50 on the capital stock and a payment of $25 on the $1000 class A debenture certificates, both payable Feb. 20 to stock of record Feb. 18.

Columbia Pictures Corp declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 75 cents a share, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 16.

Seaboard Oil Company of Delaware declared an extra dividend of 10 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, both payable March 15 to stock of record March 1.

Homestake Mining Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 35 cents, payable Feb. 25 to stock of record Feb. 20.

Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock or record Feb. 15.

Eastman Kodak Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 4.

Standard Brands, Insorporated, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common and $1.75 on the $7 cumulative preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 6.

Great Northern Paper Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 20.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Feb 8	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .67⅛	$ .66⅛	$ .72⅛
Corn, 2 yellow	.40½	.40	.49
Oats, 2 white	.26¾	.26½	.35¾
Flour	3

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(Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Present economic conditions are sending Americans from the cities to the villages, where the prices of necessities are lower. Last year the farms drew 252,000 more folks to the country than the cities attracted. During the period between 1920 and 1930 about 3,500,000 people in the United States took up their abode in villages of less than 2500 inhabitants.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Inc." and "Ltd." (Miss K. G., who inquires how these abbreviations should be written)—A safe rule to follow is: In writing the name of a firm or corporation, follow the usage of the company.

"Incorporated" and "Limited" may be spelled out or abbreviated, but in either case the first letter should be capitalized. (We know of no rule applicable to typing which urges the writing of these words or their abbreviations with all letters capitalized.)

Capitalized names (Miss K. G.)—In the body of a letter it is not customary to write the name of a periodical with all letters capitalized. The style of some periodicals is to refer to themselves in their columns with capitals, small capitals, or italics, but this style is not expected in a business letter.

Note that if "The" makes up a part of the name of the periodical, it is a courtesy to capitalize it as well as the other words comprising the title. Thus: *The Christian Science Monitor*, but the *Christian Science Sentinel*.

Nothing (Miss K. G.)—The *o* is sounded as short *u*, not as short *o*.

Sepulchre (Miss K. G., who reports hearing *sep'-la-ker*)—Sound it *sep'-ul-ker* (first *e* short, *u* as in *circus*, second *e* as in *maker*).

Recreation, recreate (several inquiries)—If the context plainly indicates it, these words are to be pronounced as though written with the hyphen.

For the Scrapbook

Spanish Maxims and Proverbs

The wise man does not hang his knowledge on a hook.

Who does not tire achieves.

He who keeps his own secret avoids much mischief.

He who saves, finds.

Better than to be revenged is to hold your tongue.

He who pours water hastily into a bottle spills more than goes in.

There is no making a good cloak of bad cloth.

A good companion makes good company.

What force cannot, ingenuity may.

Fortune aids the bold.

The gardener's feet do no harm to the garden.

God helps the early riser.

Grain by grain the hen fills her crop.

To the grateful man give more than he asks.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Some Carmel (Calif.) husbands have appealed to the local city council to ban jig-saw puzzles because, they say, their wives have neglected household duties to work the puzzles?

A New York department store keeps 100 varieties of cheese?

Spring officially begins on March 20 at 8.42 a. m., eastern standard time?

Brevities

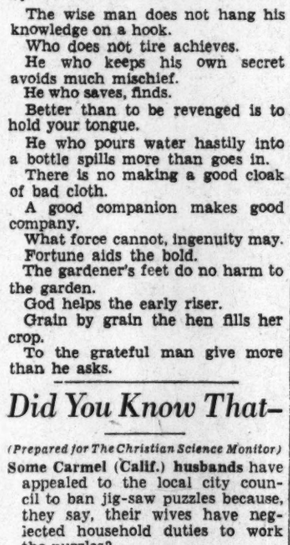
Detroit News: A Rochester (N. Y.) plumber is on the threshold of fame as an operatic singer. We fear he will miss that fine bathroom resonance in some of the larger halls.

San Francisco Chronicle: When a man pines for "intellectual companionship," he means somebody who will look interested while he talks.

Humorist: A politician recently yawned several times in the middle of his speech. He, of course, was the only one who knew what was coming.

Winnie's Whimsies

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor



They said bobbed hair had come to stay,
I always said Oh, No!
I knew too well how femmes obey
The fashion winds that blow,

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

DO NOT grasp at the stars, but do life's plain common work as it comes, certain that daily duties and daily bread are the sweetest things of life.—LORD HOUGHTON.

The Adventures of Mr. Scroggins

Made for the Sea

Reported by George L. Moore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MRS. SCROGGINS stood on a dock and waved her handkerchief at her illustrious husband. He was on the rail of a boat. The boat had just left the dock for a fishing trip. "Don't get your feet too wet!" shouted Mrs. Scroggins. The well-known squirrel waved his high hat. "What do you mean by 'too wet'?" he said, but Mrs. Scroggins didn't hear him because the wind carried his voice out to sea. The boat slid smoothly through the water, and Mrs. Scroggins grew smaller and smaller, until finally she was just a speck—and then she wasn't there at all.

The venerable squirrel sniffed the salt air and thrust out his chest. The sun was bright. The air was eager, and the boat's motion was pleasant. Scroggins beamed and felt glad he had come. Fib and Florrie were aboard, too, but sat high up in the rigging with the gull whom they had met some time before, and who had given them the idea of the trip.

Fib flew down to Scroggins' side. "Come up where we are. You can see more," said Fib. Scroggins looked aloft, laughed, and ran for the mast. Up he climbed as nimbly as though he weren't holding his tall silk hat and cane in one paw. When he reached the top he smiled cordially at the gull.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Up He Climbed Nimbly

"I've heard about you," he said, "but I don't know your name."

The gull winked. "Some call me Gulliver," he said.

Scroggins winked back. "Then that's what I'll call you," he said. "Tell me, Gulliver, do they really bring back fish in winter?"

"Winter, summer—it's all the same," said Gulliver. "They always find fish."

Scroggins pondered this surprising information and hurrumphed several times. Florrie winked away freely. Fib flew here and there over the boat, picking up bits of knowledge.

"This boat's a schooner," reported Fib.

"Schooner?" said Scroggins.

"Schooner's right," said Gulliver affably.

Florrie winked and winked.

Fib darted off and came back with another piece of knowledge. "They go out in the small boats."

"Small boats?" said Scroggins.

"He's right," said Gulliver.

Scroggins hurrumphed considerably. All of a sudden he began humming. And before very long he was singing. Fib looked at him reproachfully. Florrie too seemed upset, for her winking stopped. But Gulliver was greatly pleased, flapped his wings, and croaked in a deep voice right along with Mr. Scroggins.

When that remarkable person finished his song he hoorayed. "That's the way to do it," said Gulliver. "You're a hearty shipmate and you were made for the sea!"

(Next week Mr. Scroggins meets a Haddock which became highly grateful to him.)

Come Play

Do This—Do That

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL aboard, children. We're off for a visit to Genevieve McD—— in Bernardsville, New Jersey. How many of you know where the State of New Jersey is? Look for it on the map and when you have found it look for Bernardsville and you will be able to see how far we have traveled today in our Play-ship, and how near we were to Wallace's home in Albany where we played last Wednesday.

Watch for the flag of welcome, children. Wallace's plan was so helpful that we're going to adopt the yellow flag "Welcome Friends" for our very own and all boys and girls will fly one from the housetop on the day we are to come to their home. It will always be our beacon light to help guide us to the children who are waiting to play with Auntie Vi and the Monitor children.

There is Genevieve with her friends waving to us from every window in sight. And what a fine lawn to land on. Hello, Genevieve, and Fredricka, Henry, Jean, Bobbie, Betty and Junior. How happy we are to know every one of you. And is this Aunt Charlotte? How nice to know her, too.

Shall we go in at once?

Our game today is especially good for a large crowd. It is called "Do This—Do That."

All please stand up right where you are. Now stretch out your arms and if you are too close to someone else, just move a little because we need plenty of room. You may stand in lines if you wish to.

To begin the game Fredricka will be "it." She will stand in front of you and put you through all kinds of gymnastics. If she says "Do This," you are to do exactly as she does, but should she say "Do That" you are not to do one thing or make one single move. If you do you will have to sit down, and we want to see who can stand up the longest, because the person who does is "it" for the next game. However if the one who is "it" says "Do That," and then stands perfectly still, you should keep on jumping or whatever you have been doing.

Fredricka is ready. Watch, look and listen, children. She is saying "Do This" and is flinging her arms out sideward and everyone is doing just as she did. Now she is saying "Do This" again and touching her shoulders with both hands; but she said "Do That" and raised both hands over her head so quickly that Henry and Jean forgot and did it too without thinking that she had said "Do That" which meant they shouldn't have made a move or changed their position.

Sit down, Jean and Henry. Let's see who Fredricka will catch next.

"Do This," and Fredricka is touching the floor with both hands.

"Do That" and she is standing up straight again.

Look at Bobbie standing up when everyone else was wise enough to hold their position with both hands touching the floor. Now Bobbie has to sit down.

"Do This," hands on hips.

"Do This," jump in place.

"Do That," stop jumping.

Good for you, Fredricka. You got everyone all mixed up that time except Genevieve, who was pretty smart. She kept right on jumping even if Fredricka did stop, because she knew she said "Do That"; but the rest stopped when Fredricka did—so they are all down except Genevieve.

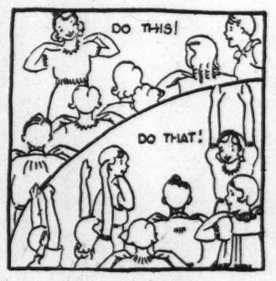
Let's try the game once more. Genevieve is "it."

Perhaps she can think of some "catchy" things to do.

Dear me, its 5 o'clock. Good-by, Genevieve. Good-by everyone. We've had a lovely visit.

Do not miss our next play party at Ann F——'s in Bellaire, Ohio.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG



DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rime-O-Grams

No. 102

The Prophets

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

Their swords into plowshares
The nations shall beat,
And no longer in battle
The peoples shall meet.

2.

Tekoa's young herdsman
Sad Israel pities,
Foretelling that He
Shall build the waste cities.

3.

He changeth the times,
He setteth up kings,
And unto the wise
Greater knowledge He brings.

4.

There shall be showers
Of blessings, he said;
Each one shall dwell safely
Without fear or dread.

5.

The pure eyes of Him
No iniquity see,
Says this prophet in praise
Of divine majesty.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting perfect scores will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams, No. 102."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Factory Brightness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE other day the writer visited a tiny factory whose products —unbreakable cups and saucers and other vessels—are made in colors of bright hues, the factory itself being a kind of bright-hued spot in the general picture of current trade conditions.

Happy, active workers were filling and emptying steel molds. Here was a youth spilling out a batch of orange-colored cups; there, was a pile of blue plates, in varying shades; beyond, a man was assembling vivid green egg-cups, and a boy with a hand machine was making the holes in red pepper-pots. The small room was full of color and activity, bright and remote from the dullness of general trade conditions. It gave the impression that it was strenuously fighting the industrial gloom and trying to reach a secure niche in building up prosperity and brightness.

Upstairs, more workers were polishing the tumblers and other pieces as they came up, and packing them into cases with incredible rapidity. "We have had to refuse £10,000 worth of orders," representatives of the firm said. "We started only 15 months ago, and we are moving into bigger quarters, where we can employ treble the number of men."

"How many workers have you now?"

"About 50."

"How many articles do you turn out in a week?"

"In round figures, about 200,000," was the astonishing answer. Everywhere were packing-cases of bright-colored mugs and bowls, and cups and plates. Everyone was busy.

Nothing could be more exhilarating than to see the tremendous activity and the enthusiasm of this small factory, and the happy faces of the workers. With a rapidly expanding business, having many possibilities of development, and a growing market, they envisage fine opportunities for making their useful product help to overcome trade doldrums.

In Lighter Vein

Wrong End

A new pupil arrived at a riding school for some riding lessons. After he mounted the horse, the animal began to kick up while the groom held onto the horse's head.

The rider yelled: "Say, let go; can't you see you are holding down the wrong end?"

Differs

A woman's ways you can't define,
Her meaning often she obscures.
Mae wrote she never could be mine
And signed it, "Very truly yours."
—*Boston Transcript.*

Youth's Opinion

Teacher: "Johnny, what are the seasons?"

Johnny: "You mean in the United States?"

Teacher: "Yes, of course."

Johnny: "Baseball and football."
—*Michigan Farmer.*

Considerate

The amateur male-voice choir had been giving their first public performance at a village some miles from their native town, and a good number of their townspeople went to hear them. They had a poor reception until toward the finish. Then every item was encored.

As they went out, the leader said to the old steward by the exit: "Your people seemed to have appreciated us, by the encores they gave us at the finish."

"Eh, but Oi 'eerd 'em saying they on'y enkord yer because it woz warmer in 'ere than waitin' on th' station for th' train." — *Northern Daily Telegraph.*

Differed

Parson: "Well, Mose, how is your better half this morning?"

Mose: "She's bettah, thanks, suh, but, Parson, yo' sho' is careless wif yo' fractions."—*Michigan Farmer.*

All But the Laces

Customer: "Are these shoes worth repairing?"

Shoemaker: "Oh, yes; I can put new soles and heels on them, and also new uppers. The laces seem to be all right."—*Pathfinder.*

Turn About

"I believe your friend Jones is taking up law?"

"Yes; his wife has been laying it down for some time."

Pearson's
World-Famous Angler: "Who—who on earth brought that thing here?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Germany's Strange Partnership

THAT most serious of circuses which is politics in Germany is complicated today by a single fact. The performers' rings are not side by side. Instead, they are placed one inside the other. Acts that begin in the middle thus may end in the outer circle. And sometimes in the resultant confusion the performers appear not entirely sure to which of the ringmasters they are responsible.

In the innermost rings a contest is progressing between two groups within the Government. Herr Hitler wears the costume of Chancellor, but not yet the robe of a Mussolini. Sharing the act with Dr. Hugenberg, leader of the Nationalists, he has accepted a partner with whom he differs more often than he agrees. Only as the performance progresses will the vitally interested audience be able to determine how Fascist Socialism will harmonize with Junker Capitalism, how Herr Hitler's plans for stringent control of finance and economics will work with the *laissez faire* doctrines of the Nationalists or how the Fascist promise to improve the workers' condition will dovetail with Dr. Hugenberg's desire to reduce wages and eliminate collective bargaining.

The partners agree upon the desire for dictatorship but not of the same kind. Fascists, despite the promise in this instance to avoid experiments, look forward to a "Third Reich" under Hitler dominion. Nationalists look back to the old Empire type of "authoritative" government. Such differences are temporarily submerged as Herr Hitler and Dr. Hugenberg carry on their campaign for the March 5 elections.

In the second ring is the contest between the performers themselves. The two Right groups represented in the Cabinet are waging a campaign for parliamentary majority. Although opposed to them at the moment, the Roman Catholic Center Party has not closed the door on post-election coöperation provided the new Government acts in accord with the Constitution. But the Left parties—Socialists and Communists—have been placed in sharp opposition not only by their own choice but by the Hitlerites' excoriation of them.

In the outer ring is progressing a performance holding perhaps the deepest consequences for the Reich. Its fundamental contest is between representative government and dictatorship. President von Hindenburg, committed to uphold the Constitution, is finding it increasingly difficult to avoid extending the interpretation of the dictatorial clause in the Weimar Constitution. His recent action setting aside the elective Cabinet in Prussia and giving the Reich dictator complete control of Germany's largest state will have to face the question whether it is contrary in concept, if not in legal technicalities, to the limitations imposed on the President by Germany's Supreme Court.

How far the new Government will be able to persuade President von Hindenburg to wield a dictatorial pen cannot be foretold. But even if he refuses to ignore the Constitution, ways will be sought by Hitler and Hugenberg to attain the power they seek. If the Reichstag can be forced to pass the "empowering" law, the Cabinet would have achieved the right to govern by decree, leaving to the people's representatives only the task of paying the bill by approval of the budget. Thus the forthcoming election becomes not only a battle for ordinary parliamentary victory but one which the Cabinet hopes to utilize as a step to more complete control.

Meanwhile there is little indication what the new Government will offer the people in its two four-year plans. Election campaigns often must be fought upon general terms in order to avoid risks; disagreement is almost sure to arise from outlining any definite steps. The demand for national concentration—to bring together Germans who are separated by social and economic gulfs that appear incomprehensible from outside—has been made in all sincerity. President von Hindenburg continues to view an ideal of unity as the solution of basic German problems. But it is difficult to see how this can be achieved with some parties preaching a doctrine of hate and political opponents shooting each other in the streets.

The lessons of coöperation and toleration as the basis of political welfare have not been adequately learned in Germany. Only as the Reich progresses to that goal, whether or not it be through the dangerous detour of dictatorship, can it hope for the governmental peace it so sorely needs.

Gastronomy Bows to Technocracy

MUST all romance vanish from our machine-ridden world? It is a fearsome question. Just because we are engrossed with ergs and international debts, with income tax returns and refractory members of Congress, it does not follow that we can get on without verses and parasols, nosegays and banquets. Yet our future banquets promise little if they are to be deprived of the adornments of the French language. It is desolating to read of the chef who directs a chain of hotels which are among America's smartest, yet proposes to sponsor the menu card set forth in plain English.

One might argue the issue all night. The eminent chef claims to have discovered "that food is more inviting, more attractive when one knows what one is ordering." How strangely misguided! For presumably one of the principal reasons for going to a famous restaurant is to make an adventure into an unfamiliar culinary realm. Would any rational man order roast shoulder of mutton with Spanish onions and tomato sauce in such glittering surroundings? Whereas, if it were Épaule de mouton à l'Espagnole, he would find it delicious. It would taste entirely different, too. One is prepared to contend stoutly that the eye is mightier than the palate.

And if one does not know French? What should that signify? The adventure is thus greatly enhanced. One summons a waiter in a New York or a London, a Paris or a Madrid restaurant—menus being identical in all these places, all French; one points to a name of formidable length and unknown derivation, and demands an explanation in his own tongue. The outcome is naturally bewildering to both sides. At last, the dish is ordered in desperation. Arriving, it is equally delectable and impossible of identification. One would order it again the following day—if he could only remember the password!

There may be some to rise up and agree with the chef, that "it would seem a retrogressive step to present a French menu card to a world which finds technocracy more absorbing than gastronomy." At the moment, this may be both true and reasonable. But oh! the drabness of it. More sensible? Of course. Yet chefs who live up to their highest reputation are still something more popular than technocrats.

Flivver Farming

PARADOXICAL as it seems, the American dinner table is not large enough to hold everything United States farms produce, yet many dinner tables are not full.

Faulty distribution—that is the way the economist would probably diagnose the case. But correcting the situation is not so easy as the diagnosis.

While people around him are talking about a panacea, however, Mr. Henry Ford, according to an article in a Detroit publication, The Detroiter, is going ahead to put his own ideas into practice, and with what appear to be encouraging results.

Mr. Ford is said to visualize a time when factory workers will grow a season's canned vegetable supply in their own gardens, and when automobiles will grow on farms. The first vision is not so difficult to see as the second. It is already becoming a reality, with the spread of the employee garden idea. Last year 64,000 of Mr. Ford's employees had their own gardens, and many of them, spending their evening hours trying to grow their first beans instead of to make first base, won out against hardship when the lay-off came.

But growing automobiles on the farm is a little more visionary. You have to consider two possibilities to grasp this. One is the possibility of utilizing the products of the farm in making industrial raw materials, the other is that of moving the factory, or part of it, out to the farm so the farmer can use his dull months in the winter turning into industrial products what he has grown in the summer.

The Ford laboratories at Dearborn are said to be busy at studies on the possibilities of utilizing farm materials in industry, but while this is a comparatively slow process, the employee garden plan is already showing results.

In Dearborn alone, 24,000 glass jars of canned vegetables were "put up," as housewives would say, from vegetables grown on the factory plots. And many families had fresh vegetables for the first time they could remember.

There seems to be something in it, including a lot of wholesome recreation for men who have spent their days, for the most part, over a machine, and have almost forgotten what it means to do their work with the soft soil underfoot and the blue sky overhead.

Japan's "Monroe Doctrine"

FOR several months back Japanese publicists and statesmen have been talking and writing about a Monroe Doctrine for Far Eastern Asia under the auspices of their own country. The declaration has been somewhat vague, even in the form given it recently by Count Uchida, Japan's Foreign Minister. But the meaning steadily attached to it is clear enough—Japan desires the unfettered right to police Far Eastern Asia without let or hindrance from any other power.

Japan is now acting upon that assumption. But it would be a mistake to say that it constitutes a Monroe Doctrine. Under this famous document the United States did not assume a prescriptive right to police the American continent. It simply insisted that America belonged to the Americans and that Europe should "keep off the grass." In Ambassador Reuben Clark's language, clarifying the Hoover Administration's attitude toward the Doctrine, it framed a case of the United States versus Europe, not the United States versus Latin America.

True it is that many things have been done in Latin America under the name of the Monroe Doctrine. Policing of Central American republics is one of them. Nevertheless, as Mr. Clark's definition shows, the invocation of the Doctrine as the justification for such acts was entirely untenable. Students of American foreign policy have summed them up under various names. Since most of them were the fruit of the Roosevelt Administration, they have sometimes been called the Roosevelt Corollary (of the Monroe Doctrine). A better name, however, would be the Caribbean policy, the object of which is to try to maintain tranquillity in the zone of the Panama Canal.

A similar purpose has been the aim of Japan in Manchuria. The focus of its interest is the South Manchuria Railway. This railway seems as vital to Japan as the Panama Canal does to the United States. Both countries enjoy a treaty right to police these vital arteries of communication. Neither is likely to give up that right. But no parallel can be drawn between the actions of the United States and of Japan in their respective zones of influence since development of the peace system.

The lack of any parallel is illustrated by the withdrawal of the American marines from Nicaragua last month. Nicaragua is once more left to her own resources. Her sovereignty has never been in question. In Manchuria, however, the title of China as sovereign has been expunged. So long as Japan props up this legal separation, the contrast will remain, showing how different are the policies of the two powers at the point where they might seem to touch.

Japan may yet become a bulwark of peace in the Far East, but her course in the last seventeen months does not facilitate the world's acceptance of Count Uchida's statement that "the constructive force of Japan is the mainstay of tranquillity in the East." By the light of burning Chinese cities the Uchida doctrine hardly looks like a Monroe Doctrine for Asia.

Lumping the Debts

PROSPECTS for satisfactory settlement of the British-American debt question have become definitely brighter within the week. Sir Ronald Lindsay, following his visit with President-Elect Roosevelt, has reported in person to Downing Street and is believed to have advised his Government that silence is golden at this stage of the negotiations. Certainly the quiet which has descended upon British spokesmen in the last few days may help more than gold to settle the British debt.

The one voice that has been heard across the Atlantic, that of vigorous Viscount Snowden, has eased the situation by denying Mr. Chamberlain's unfortunate and partially misunderstood declaration that Britain would offer nothing in exchange for American reduction of the debt. And the English press also shows a better appreciation of the American attitude and of the fact that all concessions cannot come from the American side.

In line with this development is the report that Britain is considering a proposal to offer the United States a lump sum to wipe out the debt. The figure mentioned is generally placed somewhere between $1,000,000,000 and $2,000,000,000—depending somewhat on whether only the British or all the European debts are included—and there are hints that the plan may have come indirectly from Mr. Roosevelt. This is the most hopeful debt news in many days.

If the plan does represent Mr. Roosevelt's ideas, it is a welcome forecast of strong executive leadership in solution of the debt problem. Decisive action by the President will be indispensable to such solution. And despite senatorial rumblings which have held up the Wilson example as a warning to Mr. Roosevelt, the country in its present temper would probably support vigorous presidential leadership toward any final adjustment which appeared at all reasonable.

A lump-sum settlement would be final. At least it would be the end of the political annoyances between governments. The payment would be obtained by sale of British bonds in the United States, thus avoiding the difficulties of immediate transfer. It must be recognized, however, that transfer would have to take place eventually when the bonds were paid off. And before any such arrangement is entered into it should be known that the United States must alter present policy to a point where the eventual transfer can be made in goods or services. Otherwise this proposal would be merely one to shift a bad debt from the taxpayer to the bond buyer.

There is good reason to believe that a lump-sum settlement would appear reasonable to the American taxpayer—the eventual creditor with whom Britain must negotiate. It has the advantage of being definite and concrete, involving none of the profound calculations of compound interest by which the present settlement causes Britain to pay eventually nearly three times the amount she borrowed.

Difficulties of private debtors and present efforts to ease their plight, particularly by reduction of interest, should help Americans to take a sympathetic view of efforts to adjust public debts. And in view of the fact that if interest is not counted, Britain has already repaid nearly half of the loan to her, and roughly the full value at present prices of the goods she borrowed, American opinion would be disposed not to haggle. Moreover, a lump sum of between $1,000,000,000 and $2,000,000,000 would help greatly just now with the federal deficit.

Altogether there is good hope that Britain and America are at last on the highroad toward that better understanding which would not only solve the debt problem but carry the world a long way toward economic recovery and political pacification.

Editorial Notes

President James L. McConaughty of Wesleyan finds college students of today far more frank and outspoken than those of even a decade ago. Perhaps college teaching has changed, too; certainly there is less in today's methods to make a raw freshman feel that it will take him two years to break into the human race.

The Danish Princess Caroline Mathilde, after eight days of celebration of her betrothal to Prince Knud, returned to her job working in a photographic studio. A princess taking pictures presents even a more taking picture than a princess having her picture taken.

Florida sends 300 baby chicks to Colombia by the daily airplane. The feathered juveniles often reach 6000 feet en route, which is higher than even the great eagles of Colombia fly. When one of those young roosters meets up with an eagle, who'll do the crowing?

Most of us have grown accustomed to thinking of this as America's severest economic depression. Yet only the other day at the sale of a coin collection in New York City, a "hard times" token of 1837 brought $22.50.

The Internal Revenue Bureau's new ruling that jig-saw puzzles are adult games and subject to tax may have been based on a Christmas Day survey in homes where youngsters received them as gifts.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

"Educating" Our Collegians—Governor Smith Should Be Called

THE College Publishers Representatives, Inc., is the name of an advertising agency which represents a number of college newspapers. It seems to be distressed because in its opinion the collegians have forgotten how to drink beer. "Before prohibition," it says, "beer was regarded as a concomitant of the college career. . . . Not one-tenth of 1 per cent of the youth in college know what really good American beer tastes like. To them it is little more than a name. They will have to be educated."

Yes, presumably what we send our sons and daughters to college for is to be educated. But we have not understood that the heavy cost of tuition and life in these colleges was expended in the task of conferring upon them an educated taste in intoxicating liquor. The brewers and advertising agencies of the college newspapers seem to know better than parents what children are sent to college to learn. They say, "It seems that elemental reasoning makes it plain that the brewers should begin their publicity campaign in the college newspapers as soon as it can be prepared." Not merely "a vigorous demand for good legal beer" should be stimulated, but the campaign should be such as "to make them avid for it."

How lovely a prospect that is for fathers and mothers, most of whom in the present condition of trade and industry have to sacrifice much in order to send their children to college and universities. Do they appreciate that these youths, when they pick up the college newspapers, edited by young collegians, are to be confronted with a campaign which will make them avid for intoxicating drink? How many parents, if they foresaw that this condition would exist, would be so eager to withdraw their children from the restraints of home life and to send them at heavy expense out into an atmosphere in which drinking is to be encouraged?

I have urged in this column that if the famous beer bill is to pass Congress it should be accompanied by some form of prohibition of the advertisement of the liquor trade. Personally I don't believe that the bill is going to be passed with the promptitude which its proponents anticipate. But should it pass it would seem only the normal duty of presidents of colleges, faculties, and college senates everywhere to prohibit any such advertising in the student newspapers as is contemplated by this advertisement of the College Publishers Representatives, Inc.

* * *

I don't quite see the pertinence to the charges which have been brought by the United States Senate against its sergeant-at-arms, David Barry, in his citation of a couple of college students as having said the same thing. He made the flat charge in a magazine of general circulation that there were a few senators or representatives who sold their votes for money, and that everybody knew them. Obviously a most improper thing for a prominent employee of the Senate to say, this assertion could only find justification by his identification of the suspected senators, and furnishing complete proof of their guilt. This, apparently, he is not going to make any effort to do.

But it would seem that the Senate, like Mr. Barry, fails a little of a willingness to go into the fundamentals of this matter. The editor of the paper in which Mr. Barry published his charges is Mr. Alfred E. Smith, a Democrat of distinction, and probably as much aware of the undertone of political gossip in Washington as any man in the world. Apparently Governor Smith is not going to be asked why he gave his editorial approval to this charge. He has, in fact, airily waved away newspaper queries on the subject, and the only statements on behalf of the paper have been made by its publisher, whose responsibility, of course, is not that of the editor.

If Governor Smith is really the editor of the paper, which is being widely sold because of the general impression that that is the fact, he is responsible for everything published in it. If he is really the editor of the paper he must have read Mr. Barry's manuscript, and, by printing it, approved it. If the Senate in its investigation fails to call Governor Smith before it, a reasonable explanation for the failure may be that its members fear that a gentleman so intimately associated with politics may be in possession of facts which they do not wish to have made public.

Puck Fair

THE little town of Killorglin which nestles among the hills and mountains of beautiful Kerry is probably the only place in the world which pays tribute to that stravaging animal, the goat.

The goat, alias "puck," rambles freely and quantitatively in this corner of Ireland, for mountains are his paradise and he truly chooses a paradise when selecting such heather-clad hills for habitation.

Tradition says that Cromwell's "Ironsides" once marched across these lofty summits intending to attack Killorglin town. But their glittering shields, too readily reflecting the bright sunlight, alarmed an army of wandering goats. The frightened animals rushed wildly down the slopes and ran panic-stricken through the streets, warning the people of approaching danger.

The inhabitants speedily prepared a defense, surprised the attackers and frustrated their plans. Since then Puck has been venerated in Killorglin where an annual fair has been inaugurated in his honor.

Early in August the largest goat procurable in the district is enthroned on the public square, upon a platform gay with evergreens and bunting. Emerald ribbons flutter from his horns, and surrounded by quantities of the foods most relished by "his majesty," he reigns supreme over the town during three days.

On the first day, called "the gathering," banners are erected and stretch from house to house bearing mottoes: "Long Live King Puck," "Welcome to Puck Fair," and "Coed Mil Failte [a hundred thousand welcomes] to our visitors."

For miles around all roads lead to Killorglin. Killarney, near by, sends its quota of tourists from many lands. Money is freely spent; every house becomes a hotel. Tinkers assemble in droves, street venders displaying wearables and sweetmeats, singers and musicians, all vying with one another for the best points of vantage to attract customers.

The second day the fair is at its height. On the street sheep, cattle and horses are sold. In most parts of the world two people can make a bargain, but in Ireland it takes at least three. The seller demands a price, the buyer offers another, the former praises, the latter feigns incredulity. Each "plays tough" until the inevitable third party intervenes and reconciles both to an agreement.

Each night "puck's" throne is illuminated with colored lights and all the people join in the merry dancing. Late on the evening of the third day, "the Scattering," puck is taken from his platform by a group of stalwart young fellows, headed by the town bellman, and is carried from door to door while tribute is demanded from each inhabitant. The goat is then reenthroned and auctioned off by the bellman. All expenses involved by "his majesty's" reign are paid for out of the fund thus collected and the remainder given to the town bellman.

Whatever the origin of the custom may be, it results in a joyful occasion, a grateful recognition of an animal's service, and a neat little purse for the bellman.

N. F.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Who Spells Chinese Names?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Bain's difficulty over Peiping and other Chinese word puzzles arises from the explanations that issued out of Washington. Peiping is not pronounced Bay-ping. The first consonant is a cross between a p and a b, with a leaning toward the b. When Sir Thomas Wade, whose system for romanizing Chinese sounds is used by English-speaking people, and who therefore constitutes the answer to the question at the head of Mr. Bain's recent letter, was confronted with this peculiar Chinese sound, he plumped for p, though the sound has only a little more percussion than a b.

The most puzzling puzzle is Jehol. Jehol begins with a French j, the sound being a cross between a j and a y, obtained by ejecting a j with the tongue in a roll! And that's only the beginning of the trouble. The remainder of the word might be rendered thus: haerh.

Probably the best way to handle Peiping and Jehol is to use the b in the former case and to ignore the difficulties of the latter in favor of the phonetic rendering.

SINICUS.

A Woman's View of the Machine

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The theories of technocracy are still about as vague to me as those of Einstein.

But this I do know. I am grateful for the electric iron, the vacuum cleaner, the washing machine, the oil burner, and other household "machines." With their aid I am able comfortably to do all my own work in a five-room house in the country. These "machines" make it possible for me to have time for reading, study and activities outside the home.

Nor do I wish to see any woman, be she black or white, American, Chinese or Russian, bend over a wash board and lift heavy, scalding clothes from a boiler.

I must confess to more or less ignorance of the industrial world. But again I know that machines have taken the drudgery out of housework and given woman freedom for more mental and spiritual pursuits.

And as household appliances have eased woman's work, so surely should machines be a gift to man.

Brewster, N. Y. HELEN FERBER.

Thirteen Years of Prohibition

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On January 16 the United States entered upon its fourteenth year of national prohibition.

There is much speculation as to what is to happen to the Eighteenth Amendment when President-Elect Roosevelt comes to occupy the White House, but it is still good policy to "wait and see," since there is many a slip twixt cup and lip!

For America the problem is not beer taxation for budget purposes; neither is it a matter of higher alcoholic content for the beverage of some thirsty people. "The question which Americans have to face," in the words of G. Bernard Shaw when addressing the World Prohibition Federation, "is: 'Is your civilization going to be beaten by the liquor traffic?'"

The banishment of prohibition means the reinstatement of the liquor traffic, which means a return to the saloon, which means crime and corruption, the admitted counterparts of the saloon. Political maneuvers may for a time endanger the dry law, but the party that unlocks the saloon door will have to pay dearly for its temerity. "Once you recognize the sale of intoxicating liquors and turn the matter back to the states," declared Senator Borah recently, "the Federal Government loses all power as a practical proposition to control the manner of sale or the place where the liquor is to be consumed."

After a hundred years of education, the United States won for herself legal freedom from the liquor traffic. For the past thirteen years she has sought to conserve that victory. It has been with difficulties due to many causes, but not without much success. After every criticism has been exhausted, the dry law stands powerfully effective.

There is no solution for this partner in every menace against the state and nation, apart from prohibition. Laws educate while they operate, and America will yet come to know the full blessings of its own conviction in this matter. Yours, etc., GUY HAYLER, President.

London. World Prohibition Federation.

A Sure Way to Business

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since the change in business conditions occurred in the fall of 1929, I have crossed the country by automobile, spending a time of greater or less duration in a great many cities and contacting personally a large number of business organizations, big and little, in widely diversified trades.

It has been my impression, based upon that experience, that most merchants are looking too far afield for a solution of their individual problems, while neglecting opportunities which not only exist within their own control but which, under general economic conditions, have assumed great importance.

Nothing has happened to prevent store owners and sales people from being kind and friendly to those with whom they come in contact. It is my experience, after years of study of such matters, that nothing produces a favorable impression on the part of a customer as quickly as friendliness.

No individual on the pay roll of a business concern can possibly advance unless the concern itself is prosperous. In order to prosper, a firm must of necessity attract customers. It would seem, therefore, that a mutual purpose is being served whenever a sales person makes friends for the store by being kind and considerate and patient with the customer or by sending over the telephone a sweet, "smily" voice. Yet in many cases the opposite experience awaits the prospective customer when he comes in contact with the average business organization.

I am convinced that the individual business which, ceasing to seek outside remedies, instills more friendliness and helpful consideration into its own personnel, will find the end of the depression, as far as it is concerned. The trial would cost nothing at least.

Los Angeles, Calif. P. E. CHAMBERLAIN.